The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 13. MASSILLON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 14, 1888. WHOLE NO. 1,493.

Massillon Time Tables.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 33 a. m	No. 5 6 33 a. m
No. 4 3 37 p. m	No. 1 9 55 a. m
No. 6 arrives 6 26	No. 3 7 52 p. m.
Local 3 45 p. m	Local 2 45 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 00 a. m	No. 3 7 52 a.m
No. 6 1 05 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 8 5 30 p. m	No. 7 6 35 p.m
Local 8 30 a. m	Local 3 45 p.m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 50 a. m
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 03 a. m
No. 4	Daily	2 13 p. m
No. 12	Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
No. 14	Daily except Sunday	5 30 a. m.
No. 18	Daily	2 28 p. m
Local		12:00 p. m

GOING WEST

No 1	Daily except Sunday	3 50 a. m
No. 9	Daily	10 58 "
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	10 13 a m
No. 3	Daily	5 17 p. m
No. 13	Daily except Sunday	8 45 a. m.
No. 17	Daily	5 49 p. m.
Local		8:20 a. m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $50,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. L. HENRY NOLD,
Physician and Surgeon.
No. 96 West Tremont Street. MASSILLON, O.
Office Hours—to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 7:30 to 9 p. m.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 36 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours: 7 to 10 A. M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Office over Ullendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1882. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY . OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.
W. A. Redmond,
Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

Startling Discovery.

The discovery by the inhabitants of a locality hitherto unvisited by the pestilent scourge of fever and ague, that it exists in their very midst, is decidedly startling. Such discoveries are made at every season, in every part of the Union. Subsequently when it is ascertained, as it invariably is at such times, through the valuable experience of some one who has been benefited and cured by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a thoroughly efficacious eradicator of the malarial poison, and a means of fortifying the system against it, a feeling of more security and tranquility reigns throughout the whole neighbourhood. Besides the febrile forms of malarial disease, dumb ague and ague cake are removed by the potent action of the Bitters, to which science also gives its sanction as a remedy for rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation liver complaint, debility, kidney troubles and all diseases impairing the organs of digestion and assimilation.

Bridge Notice.

Sealed bids will be received up to noon Monday, October 1st, 1888, at the auditor's office, Canton, Ohio, for the purpose of constructing four stone abutments, two over the Ohio canal and two over the Tuscarawas river on the Johnstown road, running west from Rusiell & Co.'s shops, in the city of Massillon, Stark county, Ohio. Bids received for the perch. Also one pier in the Tuscarawas river. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
P. L. MANLY, County Auditor.
CANTON, August 27, 1888. 10-4t

BENJAMIN'S YES.

GENERAL HARRISON ACCEPTS THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

HE EULOGIZES THE PLATFORM OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

He Believes in a Protective Tariff and Says the Democrats Mean Free Trade, Advocates the Purchase of Bonds With the Surplus in the Treasury, Favors Liberal Pensions to Soldiers and Sailors, Believes in Restricted Immigration and Intimates There Was Bluster in the Fisheries Dispute.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—Gen. Harrison's letter of acceptance has been made public. It is as follows:

"INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11, 1888.

"Hon. M. M Estee and Others, Committee, etc.

"GENTLEMEN—When your committee visited me on the Fourth of July last and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the presidency of the United States by the Republican convention, I promised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing, almost daily, large delegations of my fellow citizens, has not only occupied all of my time but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views on the questions involved in the campaign.

"I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the convention and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responsibilities which accompany it. It is a matter of congratulation that the declarations of the Chicago convention upon the questions that now attract the [illegible] are so clear and explicit [illegible] cause of congratulation [illegible] the convention utterances of [illegible] party, if in any [illegible] tory, can now be [illegible] by executive acts and [illegible] propositions in [illegible] cally true of [illegible] the tariff question. [illegible] be observed. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide apart principles. The foreign competitors for our market have, with quick insight, seen how the issue of this contest may bring them advantage, and our own people are not so deaf as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are involved for them.

"The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law, or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely, cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. Judged by the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in congress and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical free trade—free trade in the English sense. The legend upon the banner may not be 'Free Trade,' it may be the more obscure motto, 'Tariff Reform,' but neither the banner nor the inscription is conclusive, or indeed, very important. The assault itself is the important fact.

"Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer, and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported article—that every million of dollars collected for customs duties represents many millions more which do not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws—may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own. We cannot doubt, without impugning their integrity, that if free to act upon their convictions they would so revise our laws as to lay the burden of the customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country, and to place upon the free list all competing foreign products.

"I do not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. They may be safely allowed to call their project 'Tariff Reform,' if the people understood that in the end the argument compels free trade in all competing products. This end may not be reached abruptly, and its approach may be accompanied with some expressions of sympathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come, if these early steps do not arouse the people to effective resistance. The Republican party holds that a productive tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle. We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent provision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people.

"We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the American market for American producers, and to maintain the American scale of wages, by adequate discriminating duties upon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue is contingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon American production and American wages. Less work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased supply of foreign goods in our markets. By way of recompence for this reduction in his wages, and the loss of the American market, it is suggested that the diminished wages of the workingman will have an undiminished purchasing power, and that he will be able to buy for the less money the home product left by an enlarged foreign market. Our workingmen have thus far been unwilling to [illegible] their wages. They now earn higher wages and live more comfortably than those of any other country. They will make [illegible] natural advantage they have and the deceptive promises and [illegible] those theorizing reformers. They would decide for themselves and for the country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed.

"The fact of a treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to a consideration of the methods by which the National income may best be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus, which they affect to deprecate, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. A proper reduction of the revenues does not necessitate, and should not suggest the abandonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our convention will not need to be extensive in order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of the protective system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a contingency, in view of the present relation of expenditures to revenues, is remote. The inspection and regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is important, and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plan of revenue reduction.

"The surplus now in the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and if it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriations, the people and not banks in which it has been deposited, should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest upon the public debt. At least those who needlessly hoard it should not be allowed to use the fear of a monetary stringency, thus produced, to coerce public sentiment upon other questions.

"Closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the senate, and such amendments as may be found necessary effectively to deliver our workingmen and women from this most inequitable form of competition will have my sincere advocacy. Legislation prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts to serve here, will, however, afford very inadequate relief to our working people, if the system of protective duties is broken down.

"If the products of American shops must compete in the American market, without favoring duties, with the products of cheap foreign labor, the effect will be different, if at all, only in degree, whether the cheap laborer is across the street, or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that condition is reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contract—they will have no inducement to come, and the employer no inducement to send for them. In the earlier years of our history public agencies to promote immigration were common. The pioneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly interests than the Indian. Labor was scarce and fully employed. But the day of the immigration boom has gone by. While our doors will ever remain open to proper immigration, we do not need to issue special invitations to the industries of other countries to come to our shores or to share our employments. The necessity of some [illegible] and limitations is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign governments to send their paupers and criminals to our ports. We are also clearly entitled to demand that our civilization by [illegible] shall keep a due ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible nor desirable. The family has been the process of our best immigration and has been the most potent assimilating force in our civilization.

"The objections to Chinese immigration are distinctive and conclusive, and are now so generally accepted as such that the question has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument. The laws relating to this subject, would if I should be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Such amendments or further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the laws and to stop further Chinese immigration would also meet my approval. The expression of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my views.

"Our civil compact is a government by majorities; and the law loses its sanction and the magistrate our respect when this compact is broken. The evil results of election frauds do not expend themselves upon the voters who are robbed of their rightful influence in public affairs. The individual, or community, or party that practices or connives at election frauds, has suffered irreparable injury and will sooner or later realize that to exchange the American system of majority rule for minority control is not only unlawful and unpatriotic, but very unsafe for those who promote it.

"The disfranchisement of a single legal elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too grave to be regarded lightly. The right of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot, and to have it honestly counted, must not be questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make this right secure, and to punish frauds upon the ballot. Our colored people do not ask special legislation in their interest, but only to be made secure in our common rights of American citizenship. They will, however, naturally discuss the sincerity of those party leaders who appeal to their race for support only in those localities where the suffrage is free and election results doubtful, and compass their disfranchisement where their votes would be controlling and their choice cannot be coerced.

"The nation not less than the states, is dependent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morality of the people. This common interest very early suggested National aid in the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges in the new states. There is, I believe, a present exigency that calls for still more liberal and direct appropriations in aid of common school education in the states.

"The territorial form of government is a temporary expedient, not a permanent civil condition. It is adapted to the exigency that suggested it, but becomes inadequate and even oppressive when applied to fixed and populous communities. Several territories are well able to bear the burden and discharge the duties of free commonwealths in the American Union. To exclude them is to deny the just rights of their people, and may well excite their indignant protest. No question of the political preference of the people of a territory should close against them the hospitable door which has opened to two-thirds of the existing states. But admission should be resolutely refused to any territory, a majority of whose people cherish institutions that are repugnant to our civilization or inconsistent with a republican form of government.

"The declaration of the convention against 'All combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens' is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarily, capital shares the losses of idleness with labor; but under the operation of the trust, in some of its forms, the wage worker alone suffers loss, while idle capital receives its dividends from a trust fund. Producers who refuse to join the combination are destroyed, and competition as an element of prices is eliminated. It cannot be doubted that the legislative authority should and will find a method of dealing fairly and effectively with these and other abuses connected with this subject.

"It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors. What they gave and what they suffered I had some opportunity to observe, and, in a small measure, to experience. They gave ungrudgingly; it was not a trade, but an offering. The measure was heaped up, running over. What they achieved, only a distant generation can adequately tell. Without attempting to discuss particular propositions, I may add that measures in behalf of the surviving veterans of the war and of the families of their dead comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of the most grateful liberality, and that, in the competition for civil appointments, honorable military service should have appropriate recognition.

"The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the senate, in the belief that it opened the way to a much-needed reform. I still think so, and, therefore, cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan considerations and in-

Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable, and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service, to which it is applicable, would receive my approval. In appointments to every grade and department, fitness, and not party service, should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interests of the public service should suggest removals from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the civil service rules to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform.

"I notice with pleasure that the convention did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temperance of our people. The Republican party has always been friendly to everything that tended to make the home life of our people free, pure and prosperous, and will in the future be true to its history in this respect.

"Our relations with foreign countries should be characterized by friendliness and respect. The right of our people and of our ships to hospitable treatment should be insisted upon with dignity and firmness. Our nation is too great, both in material strength and in moral power, to indulge in bluster or to be suspected of timorousness. Vacillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy as they are with the National dignity. We should especially cultivate and extend our diplomatic and commercial relations with the Central and South American states. Our fisheries should be fostered and protected. The hardships and risks that are the necessary incidents of the business should not be increased by an inhospitable exclusion from the near-lying ports. The resources of a firm, dignified and consistent diplomacy are undoubtedly equal to the prompt and peaceful solution of the difficulties that now exist. Our neighbors will surely not expect in our ports a commercial hospitality they deny to us in theirs.

"I cannot extend this letter by a special reference to other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression. In respect to them, as well as to those I have noticed, I am in entire agreement with the declarations of the convention. The resolutions relating to the coinage, to the rebuilding of the navy, to coast defenses and to public lands, express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the senate. Inviting a calm and thoughtful consideration of these public questions, we submit them to the people. Their intelligent patriotism and the good Providence that made and has kept us a nation will lead them to wise and safe conclusions. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, BENJAMIN HARRISON."

CAPTAIN ANDREWS GIVES IT UP.

The Bold Skipper of the Dark Secret Abandons His Voyage.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Norwegian bark Nor arrived in port Tuesday morning, having picked up and brought back Capt. William A. Andrews and his cockle-shell dory the Dark Secret. He and his boat were taken on board in latitude 46, 18, longitude 33, 50, about fifty-five miles more than half way across the ocean. Skipper Andrews is as brown as Indian and as chipper as a cricket. He said:

"I was just two months and one day alone in my little boat. In that time I spoke twenty-two vessels, but saw only four sails. I hadn't tasted a morsel of warm food or drunk a cup of hot coffee in all that time, because my alcohol stove got full of water. I took one hundred bottles of Hygeia distilled water with me, but it was all gone. My fat pork was gone too. It was on Sunday morning, August 19, I spoke the Nor, and asked her captain for pork and water. He was willing enough, but he looked me over and declared I was a darn fool if I didn't come aboard and come back to New York. We looked my craft over. She was fourteen feet nine inches long, five feet in width, and was two feet in depth. We found her bottom badly covered with barnacles and sea grass, and the whole outfit was in a bad way; so it didn't take much coaxing to get me to abandon the trip and return, especially as I had had some trouble with sharks and whales.

"There was one morning when I turned out I found about a half dozen sharks nosing around the boat. I didn't like that kind of company, so I tried to get away. But three big fellows six or seven feet long stayed alongside. I threw 'em something to eat, a can of lobster, another of lambs' tongues, and of sardines. But they had their stomachs set for me, and couldn't be satisfied, so I gave 'em a yacht salute. That's a big cracker, with a report like a six-pounder. I put the cracker in a lobster can. The biggest fellow saw the red label and tried to smallow it. Just then the salute went off, and there was a scattering of shark meat. The others fell to and ate him up, and I got away. I'm all right, and I'll go her next year sure."

The captain of the Nor makes the following statement:

"This is to certify that Sunday, August 19, I spoke the American boat Dark Secret, Capt. William A. Andrews, in mid ocean. His outfit was worn out and used up; that the boat's bottom was very foul with barnacles one inch and grass two inches long, which in my opinion was sufficient reason for abandoning his voyage.

"O. H. BJONNESS, Master Bark Nor."

Beef Skinners' Contest.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 13.—T. J. McGuire and Samuel Remer, employed in a South Omaha packing house, engaged in a novel contest yesterday afternoon. Five hundred people gathered at the base ball grounds to see them test their abilities as beef skinners. The match was for $50 a side and the gate receipts. Two dead beeves were brought in, and when time was called both men set to work. McGuire removed the skin from his subject first, doing the job in four minutes and fifty two seconds. Remer's time was five minutes.

A Royal Wedding.

TURIN, Sept. 13.—The duke of Aosta and Princess Letitia Bonaparte were married here Tuesday in the grand hall of the palace. The occasion was one of great pomp and magnificence. Among the notables present were the princes of the house of Savoy, Bonaparte, and Bonaparte; Gens. Menabrea and Della Rocca, Signor Crispi and Signor Farini. The civil ceremony was followed by the religious exercises in the chapel of the palace. Cardinal Alimonda, archbishop of Turin, delivered the address. Six hundred mounted gentlemen formed an escort in the procession. At the Victor Emanuel square the bridal couple were saluted by the king and queen. Fully 100,000 people crowded the streets.

Fatal Cable Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—A serious accident occurred on the Franklin avenue cable in which a woman was fatally injured and several others seriously hurt. At Thirty-fourth street a west bound cable jumped the track, the coach swinging over on the east bound track. The accident occurred at the bottom of a steep grade, and an east bound car was only a few yards off and coming fast. Before it could be stopped there was a crashed and one car was wrecked entirely. The woman who is fatally injured is Mrs. Collins.

SECRET CONFABS.

THE ENCAMPMENT PROPER BEGINS WORK AT COLUMBUS.

MEMBERS OF THE G. A. R. MEET IN THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,

And the Woman's Relief Corps, the Army of West Virginia, Naval Veterans, Sheridan's Division and Other Divisions in Various Parts of the City—The Crowd Estimated at Not Less Than a Quarter of a Million.

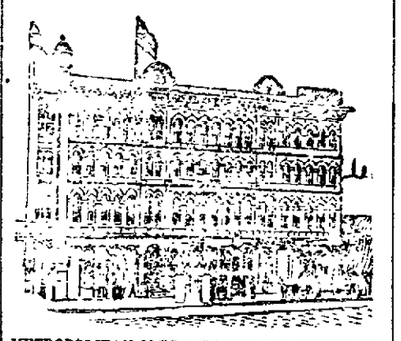
COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—The camp fire of the Army of West Virginia Tuesday night, was a tremenduous success. Governor Foraker, Mayor Bruck, Gen. Sherman, Commander-in-Chief Rea, Gen. Hurst, Col Fred.

CAMP FIRE TENT, SOCIETY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Grant, John A. Logan, Jr.; ex Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin; Governor Thayer, of Nebraska; Gen. Hovey, of Indiana; Gen. Kiefer and other distinguished guests entertained the vast crowd with short speeches.

At a general reception to the Grand Army of the Republic Governor Foraker delivered the address of welcome. Gen Sherman and a number of the same gentlemen who spoke at the other meeting again made addresses.

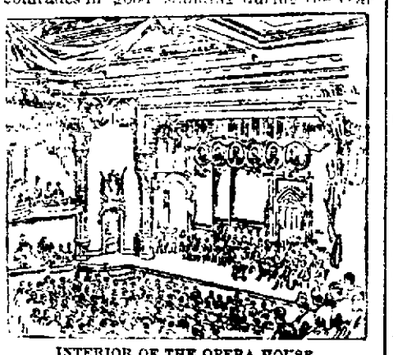
The National encampment proper began this morning, the receptions, camp fires and parade of Tuesday being preliminary to the



METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, COLUMBUS, O.

actual work of the encampment. The Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief corps, the ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Army of West Virginia, Naval Veterans, Sheridan's division and other divisions, brigade and regimental associations, met in various parts of the city, but the encampments were strictly secret, none but members being admitted. A grand concert was on the program for the after noon.

In the course of his annual address, Commander-in-Chief Rea said: "On March 31, 1887, the total membership of our order in good standing was 320,656; on March 31, 1888, it was 354,216 making a net gain of comrades in good standing during the year



INTERIOR OF THE OPERA HOUSE.

embraced within those dates of 33,280, an excess of 7,681 over the net gain of the previous year. It is but due to my distinguished predecessor to say that more than half the net gain of the last official year was made during the first half of the year, which was included within his term of office.

"The reports show that on June 30 there were 395,245 comrades borne on the rolls to which may be added a sufficient number out on transfer cards to swell the grand total to 400,000."

After speaking at some length of the future growth of the order, denouncing the use of the Grand Army badge for political effect, he indorsed the legislation proposed by the last encampment, which failed to pass in congress and expressed his desire for further action in the same line.

During the year 4,653 comrades died, being an increase of 1,027 over the previous year, and a death rate of over twelve a day.

He continued: "During the past year the report shows that there was expended in charity the sum of $415,975 19. This, of course, does not include the many thousands of dollars which have been given by members privately in aid of less fortunate comrades."

He spoke touchingly of the death of Gen. Phil Sheridan. He called several attentions to the Woman's Relief corps, the Sons of Veterans and the Army and Navy Survivor's division, and of the regard future generations will have for their and their work.

The other National officers also submitted their reports at the morning session.

The actual number of strangers in the city cannot be positively stated, but careful and low estimates place the crowd at not less than a quarter of a million. A great many of the visitors have left for their homes, and the real work of the encampment takes place Wednesday and Thursday. Last night the railroads took out to the smaller and adjacent cities hundreds of people who were seeking a place to rest. Fare for the round trip was placed at a nominal figure.

Woman's Relief Corps.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 13.—Tuesday was a busy day among the ladies in attendance after the grand parade. At Town Street Methodist Episcopal church, the exemplification of the ritual by Wells Relief corps took place. From 4 to 6 o'clock a reception was tendered by the board of managers of the Old Ladies' to the old army nurses and members of the sanitary commission in the dining room of Wesley Chapel. Among other nurses in attendance was Mrs. Anna Whitmeyer of Pennsylvania.

From 7:30 to 10 o'clock in the evening in the halls and parlors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb on East Town street, Wells Relief corps tendered a reception to all visiting members of the Women's Relief corps and their escorts.

There was excellent music by quartets and a chorus of fifty voices. Mrs. Mary E. Bancroft, of Columbus, as department president, of Ohio, delivered the address of welcome, and was responded to by Mrs. Sarah Stark Hampton, of Detroit, National department president.

The members of the Woman's Relief corps are fine looking, intelligent and matronly ladies, and spent the afternoon in social greetings and intercourse, and bevies of them could be seen at all times going from one headquarters to another making friendly calls. Three ladies, Mrs. G. L. Hawkins, Mrs. G. A. Church and Mrs. Lyman Roach, representing the only corps in Arkansas, that at Texarkana, are in attendance.

Fell From a Window.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—Thomas Keith, a veteran from Kansas, on his way to the Grand Army reunion at Columbus, while under the influence of liquor, fell from a third story window of the Walnut Street house and sustained injuries which will undoubtedly prove fatal.

THIRTY-TWO NEW CASES.

THE YELLOW SCOURGE SPREADS SLOWLY BUT SURELY.

The Sick Increasing Faster Than They can Be Taken Care of—Jacksonville in Urgent Need of Doctors and Competent Nurses—Funds for the Sufferers.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 12.—The situation is daily growing worse. The sick are increasing faster than they can be taken care of, as there is a great lack of nurses and doctors. Several of the last deaths are attributed to this condition of affairs. At the board of health office there were three applications for every one of the eighteen nurses who arrived from New Orleans, but the hospital claimed them all, and patients at their homes in the city had to depend upon the incompetent and grossly neglectful nurses they could get here.

There is still a great want of physicians and nurses. One hundred more nurses are needed. The mortality is still very light, where cases are promptly and properly treated and nursed. Several have died from want of proper nursing, being in charge of field hands who professed to be nurses. The board of health has issued a circular giving a formula of self-treatment that will be the occasion of much good.

It is estimated that there has been 30 per cent. more cases, principally very mild, than have been reported to the board of health. The order of the board that yellow flags be placed only at houses where relief is required has caused several physicians who heretofore concealed cases to report. Probably there have been nearly nine hundred cases in the city, three hundred or four hundred are under treatment now. The discharged are not now reported except from the hospitals. Liberal contributions are coming in from all parts of the union. The work of relief will probably not be hampered for lack of funds in the future.

Dr. C. H. Mallett, eminent commander of the Knights Templar of this city, has conceived the idea of opening a charity hospital under the auspices of the order for the general admission of yellow fever patients.

Several printers of the Times Union are down, but the proprietors are making a plucky fight to keep up its publication.

Editor Carter, of the Evening Metropolis, has recovered, and is at his desk again.

The official bulletin for Monday reports only thirty-two new cases of yellow fever for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 p. m., and six deaths; total number of cases to date, 638; total deaths, 79. Some regard the reduction in new cases as the effects of the storm, but physicians see no reason to hope for any abatement of the disease on that account.

LATER—Up to noon there were eighty deaths from yellow fever, two of which occurred this morning, and sixteen new cases were reported up to that time. This brings the total number of cases to date up to six hundred and forty eight, and of these five hundred are still under treatment

Funds for the Sufferers.

Galveston, Tex., has sent $1,200.

The Cincinnati chamber of commerce sent $1,135.

The Macon, Ga., relief committee has contributed $1,000 to Jacksonville.

The Courier-Journal has sent its collections of $1,093.21, and the board of trade $720.

The Philadelphia citizens' relief committee has a total of $4,563 now on hand for the Florida afflicted.

Citizens of Parkersburg, W. Va., have sent $200 in cash and will double the amount by the end of the week.

Two hundred dollars was collected from the clerks in the postoffice department at Washington Monday for the sufferers.

A gentleman, refusing to give his name, handed Mayor Hewitt, of New York, $12,000 in cash, a $10,000 gold certificate and two $1,000 bills, to be sent to Jacksonville. This makes the relief fund thus far $14,-881.54.

Forty-Eight New Cases and Twelve Deaths Reported Tuesday.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 13.—Official bulletin up to 6 o'clock Tuesday evening: New cases, 48; deaths, 12; total number of cases to date, 684; total number of deaths to date, 90.

LATER—The number of deaths from yellow fever has reached 100, and 706 cases have been reported up to date. The majority of fatal cases are undoubtedly due to a lack of physicians and trained nurses. There is still great need of both.

A Cincinnati Journalist Ill.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—A special from Jacksonville from The Post's correspondent says:

"All telegraph wires are down. Had a slight attack but am all right. I have heard a rumor that a Cincinnati journalist has arrived here and got the fever at once. Will investigate the matter."

It is feared that Mr. D. R. Baker (The Kaiandri) of The Post, has fallen a victim to the fever in Jacksonville. Nothing has been heard from him since he left Savannah, Ga., on his way to Jacksonville Sun-

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PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

HE EMPHATICALLY SAYS THAT TARIFF IS THE LEADING ISSUE.

And Says "Unnecessary Taxation is Unjust Taxation"—It Restrains Labor, Burdens Our Industries and Threatens the Country With Misfortune—"We Are Dealing With No Imaginary Danger"—An Appeal to the People.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The president has made public his letter of acceptance. It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

"Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, Committee, etc.:

"GENTLEMEN—In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to whose fortune, just entering upon a career of continued supremacy. The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their chief magistrate, and bid one of their number to exalt the highest earthly honor and the most solemn duties of public duty in ready submission [illegible].

"It follows that a [illegible] this high office can never forget that the [illegible] moil and the strife which attend the selection of its incumbent shall be [illegible], there must be in the [illegible] solemn consideration by the people's choice of [illegible] faithful and strenuous endeavor to [illegible] conflicting and generous national [illegible]. These thoughts are intensified [illegible] of my experience in the [illegible] which has so recently [illegible] severe [illegible], while [illegible] for American institutions, and [illegible] value of the trust of my countrymen. It is of the highest importance to [illegible] who administer our government should [illegible] protect [illegible] citizens at home and abroad, [illegible] strive to achieve for our country [illegible] place among the nations of the earth, but there is no people whose [illegible] interests are so great, and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care.

"Among these are the possession of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an adequate agency of National wealth and [illegible] for the protection and equipment of means sufficient to insure our National safety and maintain the honor beneath which such National security reposes; the protection of our National domain, so fast disappearing before the needs of a century's expansion, and its preservation for the settler and the pioneer of our marvelous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workingmen; the liberal education and encouragement of such individual tendencies and concerns as promise the highest advantages and benefits which a wise people may rightly claim; a generous record and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors and for the widows and orphans of such as have died, to the end that while the remembrance of their services and sacrifices is [illegible] application of their pension fund to improper cases may be prevented; protection against a servile immigration which [illegible] ously connects with our laboring [illegible] field of toil, and adds to our [illegible] element inimical [illegible] laws, impossible of assimilation with our people and dangerous to their peace and welfare; a strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of civil service reform and a thorough examination of the [illegible] their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantages of business methods in the operation of their government; the guaranty to our colored fellow-citizens of all their rights of citizenship and their just recognition and encouragement in the [illegible] pertaining to that relation; a firm, patriotic and humane Indian policy so sure in peaceful relations with the government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted, while securing quiet and safety to [illegible] frontiers; and the curtailment of needless expense by the introduction of economical methods in every department of the government.

"The pledges contained in the platform adopted by the late convention of the National Democracy tend to the advancement of these objects and insure good government, the aspiration of every true American citizen, and the motive for every patriotic action and effort. In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present administration, and submitting its record to the fair inspection of my countrymen, I indorse the platform thus presented, with the determination that if I am again called to the chief magistracy there shall be a continuance of devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country. Our scale of Federal taxation and its consequences largely engross at this time the attention of our citizens, and the people are soberly considering the necessity of measures of relief. Our government is the creation of the people, established to carry out their designs and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice, and was made for a free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is a free government, because it guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of his toil and of all his income except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expense.

"The [illegible] is not only the right, but the duty of a free people, in the [illegible] of this [illegible] to insist that [illegible] should be strictly limited to the actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when the government, the instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, [illegible] them, and through an utter perversion [illegible] from their [illegible] in excess of [illegible] has rebelled against its creator and its masters are robbed [illegible] purposes. The power of the government to [illegible] by tariff duties [illegible] on customs [illegible] upon imported articles, and by internal revenue taxes assessed upon spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind; which increase, paid by all our people as consumers of home productions and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hand of the tax gatherer.

"These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. They are not [illegible] to discredit the system, but by [illegible] of preface to the statement that every [illegible]on of dollars collected at our custom [illegible]s for duties upon imported articles and the [illegible] the public treasury represent many [illegible]more which, though never reaching [illegible] treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws.

"In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the government, seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs, is surely something which, under a government based upon justice and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated. While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the government are uncomplainingly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities.

"Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. And yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom houses and by means of our internal revenue taxation, many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the National treasury a surplus of more than $130,000,000. No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exceptionally taxed. The extent of the superfluous burden indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone, represents taxation aggregating more than $105,000 in a county containing 30,000 inhabitants. Taxation has always been the feature of organized government, the hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, mechanics, laborers and all our citizens cross even the slightest increase in the taxes assessed upon their lands and other property, and demand good reasons for such increase, and yet they seem to be expected, in some quarters, to regard the unnecessary volume of indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference if not with favor.

"The surplus revenue may even [illegible] the necessity of [illegible] furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation. It [illegible] constitute a [illegible] and [illegible] menace to the prosperity of the people. The vast accumulations of the [illegible] seeks that many money [illegible] [illegible] regulating [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FIGHTING CHAUTAUQUA.

LOCAL JEALOUSIES AND HOSTILITIES.

A Chapter of Inside History of Chautauqua Told for the First Time.

CHAUTAUQUA, Sept. 9.—The power of Chautauqua—the exact reverse of the attraction of nature—increases as the square of the distance. In Colorado and the Black Hills I heard "Chautauqua" pronounced as the Moslems pronounce "Mecca." In Jamestown it is a matter ter of indifference or positive antagonism with most. In Nebraska, Georgia, Alaska, it is an inspiration—in Chautauqua county, a speculation. I remember that it was a Methodist preacher from central Chautauqua who (before the present system) was caught running his entire flock through the gates on a single admission ticket, which he used "with damnable iteration," as Falstaff said; that it was a wealthy Methodist from near Jamestown, who came near disgrace for the same fraud more shrewdly practiced: and that for years the newspapers, real estate men, merchants, hotels and churches of Jamestown—all save a small fraction—paid scant honor when they paid any attention whatever to Chautauqua. It was reserved, too, for the town most benefitted pecuniarily by Chautauqua, to start the first and only opposition to Chautauqua ever attempted.

Much of this, I know, is now "ancient history," but I am reciting it to contrast it with a visible improvement along these lines, and emphasize the necessity for more local interest.

I have not the highest admiration for the Assembly business management of the first ten or twelve years. If the children of Mammon are wiser in their day and generation than the children of light elsewhere, they have not been so in their respective connections with Chautauqua. The inside history of its affairs would make an accountant laugh, and a business man weep at places. Incapacity and neglect there have been, but I do not think any crookedness or greed. An inter-regnum of a year took place between the death of Mr. Warren and the appointment of Mr. W. A. Duncan, the present superintendent. The state of the Assembly's business at that time—now first made public—may open some people eyes regarding this alleged bonanza. Four years ago the accounts of purchases and improvements of the grounds showed $80,000 on the wrong side of the ledger for the Assembly. The annual programme and operating expenses had continued to outrun the receipts from all sources until a floating debt of $30,000 had piled up and the management decided that the only hope for Chautauqua was to find new sources of revenue. This was successfully done, in ways and by men that I am not now free to discuss. Its not having been done before is one of the most glaring illustrations of the financial mismanagement and neglect above referred to that could well be imagined.

Chautauqua is both too near and too far from Jamestown for the two to exercise full reciprocity. If Jamestown people on a visit hither had been compelled to pack trunks, buy a season or a week's ticket and stay a little time, Jamestown might have become better acquainted. Now the principal things that Jamestown acquires here are extreme lassitude and disgust. This has been an unpleasant, but, I fancy, not unwholesome recital. The signs are promising for a better relation. There is a community of interests, there should be full sympathy between Chautauqua and Jamestown. That it may grow to that pass these presents have been written by one who is a lover of both.

COLEMAN E. BISHOP.

AS TO SEWERS.

What the Neighboring City is Doing.

In the course of a very short time the sewer commission will be appointed in accordance with the ordinance about to become a law. There are numerous systems of sewerage, sewage disposal, and expert sanitary engineers. There has been a very general misunderstanding as to the work in progress in Canton, and in order to remove it the following note from the water works secretary, Paul Field, is published:

The plan of disposal given us by Engineer Gray is what he calls "chemical precipitation and downward filtration." The downward filtration he prefers to what is known as "broad irrigation." You are aware, I suppose, that the city has purchased a farm at the extreme end of the main or trunk sewer. By the above high sounding process the liquid is separated from the solid matter, as I understand it, and the solid portion used as a fertilizer. I believe the intention is to turn the sewage matter in to some stream at present, as no arrangements have been made to so far dispose of it in any other way. Yours respectfully,

PAUL FIELD.

Hung Herself.

DOYLESTOWN, O., September 7.—Miss Mary Huffman, a young lady residing three miles south of town, committed suicide yesterday evening by hanging herself in an out building. She has been affected with melancholia brought on by religious excitement, and it is generally thought this was the cause of her taking her life.

Two physicians of Morris, Ill., told E. W. Huell that he was beyond the help of medicine or medical skill from seated lung disease contracted in a cold rain. He was induced to try Dr. Bigelow's Cough cure, two bottles of which completed a cure. Over a year has elapsed and he is in excellent health, doing hard work on his farm. Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure is the only known consumption cure. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly in fifty-cent and dollar bottles. Get the genuine. Pleasant for children. 3

HE WANTS TO KNOW.

Perhaps he can find out in Mansfield

Six months ago, more or less, Henry Rothermel and another man, both young and rather stylishly dressed, came to Massillon. Among others they called upon Will Clemens, of the firm of Doxsee & Clemens. They stated that their mission was to organize a life insurance company with headquarters at Mansfield, O. They said that under the present laws before a company could organize, it was necessary that it should have a certain number of policy holders, and they were endeavoring to secure the required number. In order to encourage business men to enter into the enterprise, they offered to issue the policies without fees, and the insurance offered was at a low rate, payable per month. It was to cost Mr. Clemens something like sixty cedts a month for a three thousand dollar policy. In talking up their company the name of Cashier Carpenter, of the Mansfield Citizen's Bank, and others were used. Mr. Clemens, like many others, thought that he saw a fine opportunity and embraced it. The two men left and returned a few months later, bringing with them their medical examiner. The fee for the examination was two dollars, and Mr. Clemens paid it. The policy was to be sent at once.

Many months have passed since then, but Mr. Clemens is still short his two dollars and his policy, and the two nice looking young men have not since crossed his path. Now he is not unduly suspicious, but he wants to know, you know, what the cause of the delay is.

A COURSE OF CONCERTS

By Such Artists as Josefly, Carreno and Rive-King.

The striking improvement which has marked the class of Massillon's winter amusements promises to continue this year, in another direction. A series of of high class concerts is now proposed, the number dependent upon the ticket subscriptions. Prof. Feuchtinger has charge of the enterprise, and as he is devoting his labor freely to the cause naturally hopes to meet with hearty co-operation. The prospectus states that two concerts will positively be given in the opera house during the winter, and should the number of subscriptions reach four hundred and fifty there will be three, without extra cost. The price of the season tickets will be but one dollar, which is certainly low enough. Subscriptions only are being taken now. The tickets will not be sold until the contracts are made. The concert performers will be selected from the following list of artists: Mme. Julia Rive-King; Liszt's famous pupil, Miss Nellie Stevens; Josephy, of world-wide renown: Andrew Doerner, of Boston; Mme. Teresa Carreno. They will be supported at each concert by some well-known vocalist or violinist.

An Imitation of Burns.

MR. EDITOR: About the year 1826 the following imitation of the poetry of Burns appeared in the Nantucket Inquirer, and where your correspondent first saw it. At that time The Inquirer was edited by the late Hon. Samuel H. Jenks, who has always been supposed to be the author. It will bear re-production in THE INDEPENDENT. The circumstances under which it is understood to have been written, are that Mr. Jenks on going into his garden found a land turtle creeping among his plants and flowers, and on returning to his editorial room wrote the following:

TO A LAND TORTOISE.

Guid mornin', frien', ye're early creepin,
Wi' head erect above ye peepin'
An' steady gait ye always keep in,
Aye sure and slaw:
I doubt the time ye tak' to sleep in
Is unco sma'.

Your crawlin' puts me aye in mind
O' turtles of the human kind:
How many crawlers do we find
'Mang the sons o' men,
Wi' thoughts unto the earth inclined
Until the en'.

Ye live a hundred years they say,
An' mony a weary mile ye gae,
An' mony a hundred eggs ye lay—
Ye queer auld beast.
Whilk gi'es the snake, yer mortal foe,
Full mony a feast.

Ah! now ye've shut yersel' up tight;
Ise think ye're in an awesome plight
At seein' sic an unco sight
As my queer face.
Gang on ye'r gait, I'm nae the wight
Wad harm ye'r race.

Aiblins I might, for fun or fame,
Just carve upon ye'r hard auld wame
The twa initials o' my name
An' when I met ye;
Whilk done nae ither right I'd claim,
Than down to set ye.

But fare ye well, I now maun leave ye;
I ken my absence will nae grieve ye,
Wi' jingling Scotch I'll nae mair deave ye
An' ithers too.
So ance for a' I freely give ye
A lang adieu.

"Give Him $2, and Let Him Guess."

We once heard a man complain of feeling badly, and wondered what ailed him. A humorous friend said, "Give a doctor $2, and let him guess." It was a cutting satire on some doctors, who don't always guess right. You need not guess what ails you when your food dont digest, when your bowels and stomach are inactive, and when your head aches every day, and you are languid and easily fatigued. You are bilious, and Dr. Pierces Pleasant Purgative Pellet will bring you out all right. Small sugar-coated, easy to take. Of druggists

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

THE FAIR.

WHAT THE SECRETARY WRITES

Concerning Stark County's Fair, to be Held From September 24 to the 28th.

Fair week is coming rapidly on and those who have not done so yet should look about them for something to take to the fair. Since the last fair there have been many accessions to the county's population, and in no other way can the greatness of the county be shown than by the county fair. It alone will save months of travel over the county to see the amount of machinery, horses, cattle, sheep swine, poultry, fine arts, horticultural, floral and agricultural display, etc., and if each one who can would bring a few articles to the fair, the wonder of the county would be, "where did it come from!"

This has been a fruitful year, neither too dry nor too wet, and as far as agricultural products are concerned the coming exhibition will exceed anything yet attempted. The board having offered $25 for farmers' displays, in which grains, vegetables, fruits, provisions, flowers, plants, and in fact everything from the farm but live stock, can enter, should be inducement for something new and attractive. Farmers look up and show what you can do. Remember, the secretary will be in his office the week preceding the fair from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. ready to make entries and assign stalls. Also remember, that all entries close for this fair at 12 m on Tuesday and that all articles must be in place at 1 o'clock, when the fair will be formally opened by a grand parade. This was necessary to give the children the benefit of a complete exhibition.

The race track will be fenced on both sides of the track with a strong and suitable fence. The grand stand is a beauty, and of course everybody will want a seat on it. It fills a "long felt want," and will be duly appreciated by the visitors Having a grand stand where everybody can be seated and enjoy the races and view the fine horses which will now be examined in front of it, will be a great satisfaction to the people.

Ed. J. Meyer will give visitors an exhibition of the wonderful going powers of the great Black Cloud. Although seventeen, past, yet one who saw him flying over the Lakeview track says: "It was the prettiest and most perfect piece of machinery I ever saw." Mr. Meyer, in Black Cloud, has the fastest stallion save one, in the state, and not wishing to abuse the grand old horse, has kindly consented to give one or two exhibition half mile heats at the request of the board.

The secretary is now negotiating a grand running race between Ed. J. Meyer's and John A. Logan's jr., stables of running horses. Logan's horses will run in the races at the centennial this week, at Youngstown the following week then at the Stark county fair and from here to Akron. He has the reputation of having the finest stable of running horses in Ohio, and coming into competition with Wamba and two other of Meyer's, people may look to see some grand fly.

The fair posters and bills gotten out for this fair exceed anything in quantity and effective design ever sent out and will no doubt remunerate the society. The society want all to go to the fair, and say those objectionable shows and fakirs seen on the grounds last year will not be allowed.

Billy Wiatt, the original ice cream candy man, will be on hand again with his pure candy. He furnished the best last year ever made in the county.

The dining hall is again in the hands of the U. B. church society, and all may be assured they will get a good meal. The lunch stands and soda stands are likewise in the hands of residents of the county, and are obligated to the board to practise no extortions, so all may go to the fair with a full assurance that thep will be well cared for. The ring will be kept clear of shows, and people can enjoy the races. The log cabin will be there with its clapboard roof, its wooden door hinges, its hominy morter and pestle, its old flint lock gun, its coonskin, its mud chimney, its dutch oven, &c., and an old couple nearly one hundred years old will live in it.

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHILDREN.

"I wish to call the attention of the children of Stark county," says Secretary Niesz, "to the fact that it is only two weeks more until the county fair will be in progress, and I wonder if they are ready for it. Have you looked up your spelling book yet and studied the words that will be given out? If not, get a premium list at once and see the nice premiums offered for spelling, essays, declamations, writing, orations, etc. We have added more premiums this year, so that more of you would get some of them. Then, besides, we will give each one that tries in the different classes a very pretty prize, whether they win the money presents or not. It is a picture with metallic top and bottom, ready to hang on the wall, and below is printed: 'Awarded to —— by the Stark County Agricultural Society for meritorious —— in the educational class at fair of 1888,' with the president and secretary's names attached to it.

"Now, we have a great many of them, and we want you to enter the classes and get them. The spelling and recitations will take place on the grand stand at 1:30 o'clock. Paper and pencils will be furnished the spellers.

"On children's day all taking part in the classes and those under fifteen years will be admitted to the grand stand free. All children under fifteen years and teachers who come with their schools will be admitted free on children's day. We trust that all the schools in the county will be represented, and that it will be the biggest children's day we ever had." Your friend, the

SECRETARY.

Notice to Members of Company F.

The members of Company F will meet as usual next Tuesday evening, in full fatigue uniform and with arms. A competent drillmaster will be present. By order of the company.

C. C. KELLOGG, Clerk.

Facts are denying the fact that Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the most successful blood purifier ever put on the market. It's wonderful cures in all stomach, kidney and liver troubles have brought out many imitations. It restores many debilitated nerve tissues, restoring the force lost by sickness, mental work, or excessive use of liquor, opium and tobacco. Z. T. Baltzly will supply the genuine at 50 cents a bottle. 3

Without the Middleman's Aid.

Every morning there comes to the house in which I live a fine, hale old man, with the fresh scent of country lanes about him, who brings an abundant supply of vegetables, of a quality one can only find in the most expensive green groceries and fruit stores. He makes a business of serving the products of his little market garden across the North river to a choice list of customers in certain apartment houses of the better order. He sells all that he can deliver, and the prices he gets, while reasonable enough to satisfy his patrons, are sufficiently liberal to compensate him handsomely. There are other men, I notice, who make a specialty of milk, eggs and other fresh table commodities, which they deliver after the same fashion, directly from their farms or poultry yards. They pay no tribute to a middleman, nor are they under any expense for a city shop. They begin by drumming up custom in good houses, and, as they serve the best of material, are not long in establishing a profitable connection. After this it is plain sailing with them.

The business of putting up preserves and jellies seems also to be extensively followed by rural housewives, who seek their industry in much the same way. Some of them advertise in the family papers. The majority employ a drummer to beat up custom in town. The fact that they can afford the expense of advertisement or the salary of an agent, and still make a greater profit than if they sold their products to the shops, may serve as a slight hint of the proportions of gain that fall to the middle man or retailer. A man in Fordham who has quite an extensive fruit farm, which, thanks to his passion for improving varieties, produces some of the finest fruit in the country, informs me that he now gets nearly three times as much for the product of his orchard, which he retails himself, than he did when he sold it to a fruiterer. And still his customers get it cheaper than they did from the fruit shop.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

Race and Mental Disease.

In an article entitled "Race and Insanity," published in The American Journal of Insanity, Drs. Bannister and Hektoen, physicians of the Illinois eastern hospital for the insane, express the opinion that there is little doubt but that insanity is influenced by race. From the statistics of three institutions in which insane persons are treated they draw the following conclusions: 1. That in the white race the depressive types of mental disease are most frequent in the Germanic and Scandinavian peoples, and least so in the Celts; the reverse of this appears to be the case as to the exalted or maniacal types. 2. That general paralysis is not a disorder to which any race is immune, but one that depends upon causes independent of racial or national peculiarities. 3. That the well known fact that insanity is much more common among the foreign born than among natives in this country is not to any great extent explainable by the shipment of the defective classes of Europe to America.

The "cranks" and epileptics and other neurotic individuals do not appear to be represented, in due proportion even, among the foreigners in our asylums. The cause of the excess of foreign born insane in this country is, it seems probable, to be looked for mainly in the fact that, supposing the immigration to include only its proportion of persons below the average of mental strength and flexibility, the change of scene and associations, the difficulties of beginning life among them, disappointments, homesickness, and all the other accidents and trials that befall the new comers, together contribute to break down mentally a vast number who under other circumstances would have escaped, and largely contribute to the mass of insanity in this country.—Science.

The Sound of Thunder.

One of the most terse and succinct descriptions of a natural phenomenon is that recently given by M. Hirn, in which he says that the sound which is known as thunder is due simply to the fact that the air traversed by an electric spark, that is, a flash of lightning, is suddenly raised to a very high temperature, and has its volume, moreover, considerably increased. The column of gas thus suddenly heated and expanded is sometimes several miles long, and, as the duration of the flash is not even a millionth of a second, it follows that the noise bursts forth at once from the whole column, though for an observer in any one place it commences where the lightning is at the least distance.

In precise terms, according to M. Hirn, the beginning of the thunderclap gives us the minimum distance of the lightning, and the length of the thunderclap gives us the length of the column. He also remarks that when a flash of lightning strikes the ground, it is not necessarily from the place struck that the first noise is heard. Again, he points out that a bullet whistles in traversing the air, so that we can to a certain extent follow its flight, the same thing also happening with a falling meteorite just before striking the earth. The noise actually heard has been compared to the sound produced when one tears linen, it is due, really, to the fact that the air rapidly pushed on one side in front of the projectile, whether bullet or meteorite, quickly rushes back to fill the gap left in the rear.—Boston Budget.

A Clue to the Identity of a Suicide.

The story of an unknown suicide found near Canal Fulton was told in this paper on August 31. There was nothing on the supposed tramp's body to indicate who he was, and he was buried in the potters' field. This morning Mayor Frantz received a letter from E. C. Parmelee, general agent of the Cleveland Humane Society, desiring full particulars, as a young fellow named Emil Schultz thought that the dead man might have been his father. His father had disappeared from home on August 30, his wife being at that time in an insane asylum, and had not since been heard from. Mayor Frantz, knowing nothing of the details, has referred the latter to the mayor of Canal Fulton. It would, however, be almost impossible, at this late day, to establish the man's identity, unless the knife found near his body is recognized by the son.

Are You Interested in Shorthand?

If so, send to the Pittsburg College of Shorthand, No. 4 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., for specimen pages free, of the new book for self instruction. A pleasant and profitable employment for winter evenings.

BRACE UP.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and costs only 50c. Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

Five thousand nine hundred and three immigrants landed in New York during the week ending August 25.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. Kings New Discovery for consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free. Large size $1, every bottle warranted.

Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We go hand in hand. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Coshocton has nine cases of smallpox.

Hay Fever.

I have been a great sufferer from hay fever for 15 years. I read of the many wondrous cures of Ely's Cream Balm and thought I would try it. In fifteen minutes after one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it and now I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest medical discovery ever known or heard of.—Demanel Clark, Lynn, Mass.

East Liverpool has a girls' brass band.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for coughs and colds does, is indeed successful. The advertisements of druggists who give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bottles 50c and $1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

The Republican club of Coshocton is named after Major McKinley.

News About Town.

It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs is making some remarkable cures with people who are troubled with sore throat, coughs, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. Any druggist will give you a trial bottle free. It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. The large bottles are 50c and $1.

The annual reunion of the 107th O. V. I. will be held at Columbus on next Wednesday.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents.

JOHN H. OGDEN,

UNDERTAKING

In all its Branches.

West Side of Canal Main street.

R. W. Tansill & Co., 55 State St., Chicago, WANT ONE Ag't (Merchant only) in Every Town for

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

J. M. Schuckers, Druggist

Sole Agent at Massillon.

DR SCHILLING'S

HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET.

CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations, as this is the ORIGINAL COILED WIRE SPRING ELASTIC SECTION CORSET and money will be refunded to wearer after four weeks' wear, if not perfectly satisfactory.

For Sale by Ricks & Bro.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The best Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

R. A. PINN,

Real Estate Dealer,

Attorney-at-Law,

U. S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work. Make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

"At a bargain—A nice little home with 8¾ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.

5¼ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward

Farm of 71¼ acres, 3¼ miles south-east of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 18 acres of timber. Terms easy.

A well improved farm of 87½ acres in Geauga county, O.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets.

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and lot No. 54 North Mill street.

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the East Express at 3:30 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7:00 a. m. and Kansas City 7:20 p. m.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.

In effect January 22, 1888.

GOING NORTH.				GOING SOUTH.			
No. 25.	No. 1.	No. 21.	STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 28.	No. 24.
Cleveland Express.	Atlantic Express.	Fast Line.		Fast Mail.	Newark Express.	Columbus Express.
P. M.	A. M.		Lv P. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
12 45	7 45	5 40	Cleveland	8 10	8 00	1 40
12 55	7 55	5 50	" Euclid ave	8 20	8 14	1 55
12 15	7 05	5 10	" Newburg	8 35	8 19	2 11
11 50	6 45	4 55	Hudson	9 15	9 05	2 45
11 15	6 15	4 16	Cuyahoga Falls	9 20	9 20	3 00
11 00	6 00	4 05	Akron	9 40	9 35	3 20
10 45	5 45	3 54	Warwick	10 12	10 08	3 56
10 10	5 20	3 29	Orrville ar	10 36	10 32	4 19
9 17	4 26	2 14	Millersburg	11 21	11 20	5 06
9 04	4 20	2 06	Gambier	11 38	12 34	6 20
7 52	3 07	12 55	Mt. Vernon	1 03	12 52	6 07
7 17	2 56	2 24	Centerburg	1 29	1 20	7 20
6 54	2 34	2 03	Sunbury	1 43	1 43	7 42
6 22	2 15	1 45	Westerville	2 06	2 04	8 01
6 10	1 50	1 29	lv Columbus ar	2 30	2 30	8 25
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	11 35	11 10	lv Columbus lv	2 50	2 55	
	9 07	9 33	Xenia	4 40	4 55	
	8 30	8 14	Loveland	5 47	6 17	
	7 45	7 25	lv Cincinnati ar	6 20	7 10	
	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
	11 20	11 10	ar Columbus lv	3 00	5 40	
	9 54	9 43	Urbana	4 49	7 01	
	9 04	8 53	Piqua	5 49	7 46	
	7 30	7 05	Richmond	8 00	9 40	
	4 55	4 30	Indianapolis	10 20	11 45	
	2 38	1 51	Terre Haute	1 42	2 18	
	12 22	11 25	Effingham	3 49	4 20	
	11 20	10 20	Vandalia	4 43	5 10	
	9 00	8 00	lv St. Louis ar	7 00	7 30	
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

Trains 5 and 6 (Cleveland and Orrville express) leave Orrville at 7:00 a. m., Akron at 7.57 a. m. arriving at Cleveland at 8.35 a. m.; returning leave Cleveland at 3.25 p. m., arriving at Akron 5.06 m., Orrville at 6.50 p. m

No 6 makes direct connection at Orrville with P., Ft. W. & C. for Chicago, west and northwest.

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Train 35 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 38 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. for all points west.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P. Ft. W. & C. trains to all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information address

CHAS. O. WOOD,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Akron, Ohio.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

In effect Jan 8, 1888.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	8 45	1 10	4 50	
Oak Harbor Ar	9 06	2 05	5 45	
Fremont	9 22	2 30	6 10	
Clyde	9 37	2 47	6 25	
Bellevue	9 55	3 03	6 40	
Monroeville Lv		3 20	6 58	3 10
Norwalk		3 38	7 15	3 22
Wellington		4 52	8 08	4 00
Creston Ar	11 53	5 20	9 05	4 47
Orrville Ar	pm12 20	5 48	7 40	*5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 53	am7 05	7 05
Massillon	1 20	6 35	7 52	7 52
Navarre	1 35	6 50	8 10	8 10
Valley Junction	2 15	7 40	8 55	8 55
New Cumberland	2 28	7 53	9 10	9 10
Sherrodsville	2 40	8 05	9 25	9 25
Leesville	2 48	8 13	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown	2 55	8 20	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover	2 57	6 05		
New Comerstown	3 38	am6 45		
Cambridge	4 38	7 45		
Macksburg	6 09	9 15		
Marietta Ar	7 25	am10 25		

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta Lv	6 00	12 10		
Macksburg	7 15	1 24		
Cambridge	8 57	3 00		
New Comerstown	10 00	4 00		
Canal Dover	10 43	4 40		
Bowerstown	11 25	3 45	5 55	
Leesville	11 32	3 55	6 02	
Sherrodsville	11 40	4 10	6 10	
New Cumberland	11 52	4 25	6 22	
Valley Junction	pm12 20	5 02	6 45	
Navarre	12 50	5 35	7 35	
Massillon	1 05	5 50	8 00	
Orrville Ar	1 40	6 25	8 55	
Orrville Lv	1 45	*6 35	9 13	No. 2
Creston Lv	2 18	7 02	9 42	A. M.
Wellington	3 05	7 45	10 33	7 25
Norwalk	3 55	8 25	11 25	7 55
Monroeville	4 07	8 35	11 37	8 03
Clyde	4 39	9 29	pm12 1	8 23
Fremont	4 55	9 45	12 28	8 38
Toledo Ar	6 20	*10 45	1 50	8 40

*Daily.

This road is now known through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania system for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE

Between Toledo, Carrollton and Marietta.

" " and Bowerstown.

" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

" " Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

J. W. ELLIS, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. H. P. BALL, Gen'l Man'r.

LADIES!

Do your own Dyeing at Home With

PEERLESS DYES

They will [illegible]. They are the cheapest, because they have more [illegible] than any other package of dyes in the world. [illegible] qualities. [illegible] Sold by J. M. SCHUCKERS, 13 E. Main St. Massillon, O.

PINKERTON'S ORIENTAL COFFEE

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1868.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

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Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1888.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President.,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.
For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
of New York.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Secretary of State.
DANIEL J. RYAN.
For Judge of the Supreme Court
JOSEPH P. BRADBURY,
For Member Board of Public Works
WELLS S. JONES.
Electors at Large.
A. H. MATTOX.
J. H. LAMPSON.

For Congress, Eighteenth District.
MAJOR WM. McKINLEY, Jr.
For Presidential Elector.
J. W. McCLYMONDS.

THE STARK COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Recorder,
J. E. DOUGHERTY.
For Coroner.
GEO. B. COCK.
For Commissioner,
JACOB N. SHAUB.
For Infirmary Director,
JOS. A. PUTT.

Has anybody heard of England sending over here for any cotton goods? Yet there is no tariff on cotton in America.

In the death of Prof. Richard A. Proctor, of yellow fever, the world suffers a loss. It is doubtful whether any man has done more to popularize astronomy, and make it within the power of everyone to comprehend its theories.

In a number of cities, real estate agents are selling lots for ten dollars in cash, and the balance in installments of fifty cents per week. They have discovered that the principle upon which building associations are based, can be applied to their business.

The Massillon Republicans are all right. When once they determine to organize, it takes an astonishing amount of discouragement to stop them. The Protective Tariff club and its two auxiliaries are not fancy bodies, but they will be found ready to do a tremendous amount of work and show an equal amount of enthusiasm.

The free traders never stop to consider that we have had free trade in labor, the cost of which is three-fourths of the total expense of manufacturing goods, ever since George Washington first took the oath of office. And how has it worked? Why, to preach the doctrine that this country is a haven for all the world, would be political suicide. So strongly rooted is this desire for good Republican protection, that scarcely a week ago the mournful spectacle presented itself of the American congressmen tumbling over themselves in an unseemly haste to limit immigration, without waiting to hear the action of a friendly power upon a treaty proposed by them

The sewer commission has an almost appalling amount of work before it. It will be a tolerably easy matter to build the East Main street sewer, and decide how and where the pipes shall be laid elsewhere, but when it comes to deciding how to properly dispose of the sewage, there arises a question not to be settled without months of study and investigation. It has been found wise by other cities to secure the opinion of a sanitary engineer before coming to a definite conclusion. The city of Providence, R. I., not only employed an expert, but sent him to Europe where he examined seven different systems at thirty-five different points. The personnel of the commission encourages everybody with the belief that whatever is done will be well done.

The Mr. Cleveland who some time ago said that he believed in free trade as he believed in the Protestant religion, is the same Mr. Cleveland who wrote on Monday that the Democrats had not inaugurated a free trade crusade.

There is a division of opinion as to the excellence of the president's letter. The Democratic papers insist that it is a great document, and the Republican papers with equal emphasis see in it the evidence of a weak and watery mind.

The women of Massachusetts protest against the assumption that the preponderance of their sex is composed of unmarried women. On the contrary, it consists wholly of widows. Statistics show that the excess of widows over widowers is 52,903, and the whole number of women over men only 63,146. This remarkable number of widows is accounted for on the ground that a vast number of fishermen live in Massachusetts, among which the mortality is very great.

The two great expositions at Cincinnati and Columbus are going to play hob with the county fairs this year. The managers of the Columbous Centennial were peculiarly shrewd. They worked up the leading spirits in nearly every county in the State, to such a height that aid societies were organized in each of them for the purpose of preparing county exhibits. In many instances an enabling act was availed of, and county commissioners appropriated a thousand dollars to enhance their county's exhibit. As a result, local feeling has been aroused, the best agricultural specimens of every county are at Columbus, and all the farmers want to go to Columbus to see them. This cannot but be very detrimental to the annual fairs, which are being held this month. As we cannot have another centennial for one hundred years, we can, perhaps, stand it.

One of the admirable features in connection with the American navy is its training ship squadron. It is generally admitted that in all large communities there is a redundant population, and a vast number of boys who, from various causes, are growing up without training, either mental or moral. The boys are not necessarily vicious, and may be of good families. But like Topsy, they are permitted to grow. Such as these, the training ships receive, requiring only a reasonable knowledge of the three r's and a certificate that they have never been convicted of crime nor inmates of reformatory institutions. On the ships they are given an education, taken over the world, and turned into high class sailors. Some of the graduates take position as warrant officers in the navy proper, or enter the merchant service. If they desire, they can return to land. In any case they are competent to assume good positions in the world. While under the control of the government they are not only educated in seamanship and common school branches, but they are clothed and paid.

General Harrison has written the letter of a man who had something to tell, and he has told it. There is nothing stilted or pretentious about it. It bristles with incontrovertable facts, and it contains some pungent sentences that will live when the dust of the campaign has subsided. What for instance could be more admirable than his comment on the Mills bill as a free trade measure: "The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it." Again, "we do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle." In closing his remarks upon immigration he aptly writes: "The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration, and the home the most potent assimilation force in our civilization." His statement that "the objections to Chinese immigration are distinctive and conclusive" must set at rest any of what the New York Herald calls the dreary folderol about his course on that subject. He stands plainly committed to the execution of true civil service reform. It is the letter of a student of affairs, who has sat down to his desk, not as a novice to crudely express his more crude thoughts, but as the master of the situation, who has formulated his consistent opinions, gathered and classified in a long and practical life.

THE SPIRIT MOVES AGAIN.

A FINE MEETING OF THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF CLUB.

Two Big Marching Clubs Organized and Gaudy Uniforms Adopted.

There was enthusiasm in the air last Wednesday night, and there was a crowd of Republicans in the People's hall. The old-time spirit had gotten abroad, and lungs that have not been completely emptied and re-filled since the Blaine campaign were last night. The Protective Tariff met, with Vice President J. R. Dangler in the chair.

Attorney D. F. Reinoehl made the first address. Mr. Reinoehl had been reading the two letters of acceptance and he was full of genuine gospel. He wanted it understood that when men of either party talked about the laboring man, he was included. We're all working men in this country, said he, and we have no room for any of the other sort. He had no sympathy for fine distinctions between classes of citizens. If everything is now prosperous, he continued, it is so on Republican principles, for not a fundamental change has yet been made in any of our laws. He made fun of Mr. Cleveland's tariff theories. If the consumer pays the tax, he wanted to know how, on numerous lines of goods, it happened that the retail price was lower than the tariff duty.

Mr. John H. Williams was called. Mr. Williams said that he stood there as a Republican on principle, not because his father had been one or because he hoped for political benefits. "If I ever had any hopes in that direction they have long since been blighted." He riddled Mr. Cleveland's position on the tariff, by producing an official table of wages paid in foreign countries. It may seem monstrous, said he, for a poor mechanic like me to differ with so great a man as Mr. Cleveland, but such is the privilege of every American citizen. He recalled a speech of General Weaver, the Greenbacker, who, when asked "How about the tariff," replied, "The tariff is the front door and contract labor is the back door; when the front door is closed the back door is open." Mr. Williams said that as a Republican he believed that both doors could be kept closed. He riddled the miserable whelps who perjured themselves in Indiana, by proclaiming that General Harrison had said that a dollar a day is enough for any workingman. He told how they had subsided when the Indianapolis Journal offered them the promised reward, but pledged itself to prosecute them for perjury afterwards. Had I come prepared, he said, I could name five Knights of Labor in this town who very recently have come into the Republican party. Mr. Williams stirred everybody up on the necessity of organization, and when he set down the work of forming the marching clubs was quickly finished.

It was decided to form two marching clubs. Some of the young voters, and a remnant of the ancient "plug hat brigade," wanted to tramp through the campaign in tall and immaculate head gear, and about one hundred decided to stay with them. All others joined a mixed club, whose members will carry good old-fashioned American torches, and wear oil cloth capes decked in red, white and blue. There was no fight for official honors, and two fine sets of officers were elected. The chieftains who will command the mixed club are: Captain, F. G. Borden; first lieutenant, Sherman Cochran; second lieutenant, John H. Williams; sergeant, D. F. Reinoehl; corporals, Jesse Moltz, Robert Higginbotham, Wm. Atwater and Thomas Huff.

The officers of the "plug hat brigade" are: Captain, Archer C. Corns; first lieutenant, Harte Wilcox; second lieutenant, Sherman Hathaway; sergeants, Ira Fisher and David Bowen; corporals, Alva Hall, Reuben Maier, Ra'eigh Slusser and Charles King.

These two companies will meet for drill, and to receive their toggery next Wednesday night in the Walhonding rink.

Gone to Canada.

WOOSTER, O., September 10.—James F. Wherry, the leading grain buyer and agricultural implement dealer, of Burbank, this county, has skipped for Canada with five thousand dollars in good hard cash. Wherry bought phosphate and buggies, turned the goods into money, and pocketed it. Cleveland and Chicago phosphate companies and the Galion, O., Buggy Company are the principal losers. He was a leading member of the United Brethren church. The sheriff has attached everything in sight, but as Wherry had no real estate, the chance for recovery is very small.

A Tremendous Sensation

would have been created one hundred years ago by the sight of one of our modern express trains whizzing along at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Just think how our grandfathers would have stared at such a spectacle! It takes a good deal to astonish people now-a days, but some of the marvelous cures of consumption, wrought by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, have created wide-spread amazement. Consumption is at last acknowledged curable. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only known remedy for it. If taken at the right time—which bear in mind is not when the lungs are nearly gone—it will go right to the seat of the disease and accomplish its work as nothing else in the world can.

THE VETERANS,

TOGETHER WITH SIGHTSEERS, FILL THE CITY OF COLUMBUS.

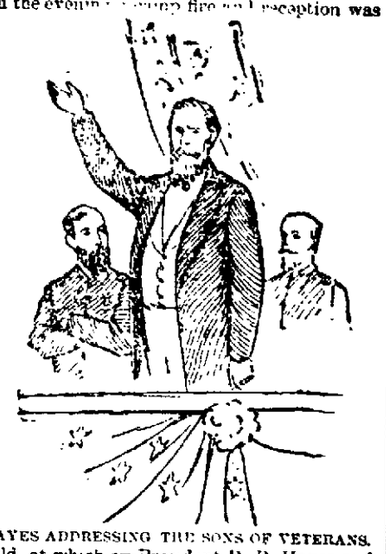
STREET PARADE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE G. A. R.

The Sons of Veterans Addressed By Ex-President Hayes—Mrs. Foraker Tenders a Reception to Governor Rusk and Staff. The Women's Relief Corps—Andrews' Railroad Raiders—Buckeyes as Souvenirs—Notes.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 12.—Every train that comes in brings hundreds to swell the already vast crowd of veterans and their friends. There are more than sixty thousand strangers in the city and still they come. The hotels and most of the private houses are full to overflowing, but the weather is good and everybody, notwithstanding the natural discomforts of being crowded, is good natured.

Gen. Sherman came in from Lancaster at noon, and was driven to his sister's immediately. Wherever the old fellows got a glimpse of the general the air rang with their shouts of welcome.

Monday was Sons of Veterans' day. A grand parade was made by the order, and in the evening a camp fire and reception was held, at which ex-President R. B. Hayes and wife, Corporal Tanner, Gen. W. H. Gibson, Judge O'Neal, Governor J. B. Foraker, Gen. G. B. Abbott and other distinguished guests were present.



HAYES ADDRESSING THE SONS OF VETERANS.

Among those most prominently mentioned for commander-in-chief are Judge Yeasey, of Vermont; Gen. John Palmer, of New York; Gen. William Warner, of Wisconsin; Hon. John C. Linebam, of New Hampshire; Gen. M. M. Curtiss, of New York; Governor Alger, of Michigan; Col. Sexton, of Illinois; Gen. Gobbin, of Pennsylvania.

The Association of Naval Veterans held a meeting in the senate chamber, and passed resolutions to ask for increased pensions for the veterans of the navy.

Monday night posts came in from California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Colorado, Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana.

Monday evening Mrs. Governor Foraker tendered a reception to Governor Rusk and his staff at her residence. The remarkable thing about it is that Jerry Rusk's staff are all war veterans, each having an arm or leg missing.

All Monday night the veterans with their wives and children continued to pour into the city, and the camps and streets seem to be about filled. At any early hour the Grand Army men in uniform and led by drum corps began to form for the parade. There were eighteen divisions, eight of them comprising the Ohio department. The ninth division was made up of the Veteran Crippled Soldiers' association, Mexican veterans and the Andrews raiders, the naval squadron and the Fifth United States colored volunteer infantry.

The department of Illinois constitutes the tenth division; Wisconsin and Iowa combined to make the eleventh; Indiana was divided into the twelfth and thirteenth divisions; Kansas came in the fourteenth. The fifteenth included Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Missouri, Minnesota, Maryland, Maine, New Jersey and Virginia. Michigan was the sixteenth division. The seventeenth comprised California, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Vermont, Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah, Tennessee, Georgia, Dakota, Potomac, Colorado, Delaware, Oregon, Kentucky, Washington Territory, Florida, Montana Texas, and the Sons of Veterans came in as the eighteenth division.

In advance of the divisions, which marched in numerical order, were the police, the commander of the parade, and the commander-in-chief with staff, and the Ohio battle flag veteran battalion. An immense and beautifully decorated reviewing stand, on Broad street, north of the state house, held the distinguished guests of the occasion. All along the line of march the streets were densely packed with people who cheered the veterans as they marched by.

When they passed the reviewing stand, where "Old Tecumseh" and others of their former leaders stood, caps were doffed, banners waved, while a constant roar of cheers went up from the passing columns. White haired, feeble men forgot their age, and with tears streaming down their wrinkled faces, wildly cheered their beloved commanders. It was a scene that deeply moved each loyal heart. The parade was one of the grandest ever witnessed on similar occasion.

Gen. A. Banning Norton, of Texas, is one of the conspicuous figures among the great crowd. The general is the hero of two wars, and was adjutant general of Texas when Sam Houston was governor. He was an intimate friend of the great Henry Clay, and in 1844 took an oath that he would never cut his hair or shave his face until his idol was elected president. As a result his hair reaches to his shoulders, and his long white beard makes him an object of interest among the crowds. He carries a heavy ash cane cut on Clay's farm, Ashland, and presented to him by the great commoner while the general was visiting him in 1844. It has a silver head surmounted with a large silver dollar coined in 1841, and bearing the inscription, "H. Clay to A. B. Norton, October 2, 1844. In the Neil house corridors the cane was as great an object of interest as was its long haired owner. Gen. Norton formerly lived at Mount Vernon, O., and will spend some weeks there before returning to Texas.

Some of the badges of the state delegations are unique and handsome. The Texas badge represents a bull's head, and the construction all of solid silver. The Colorado and Wyoming badges are a mixed with a gold bull's head pendant. A bronze badger is the badge of the Wisconsin Grand Army men.

That emblem of Ohio, the buckeye, is playing a very prominent part in this encampment. Bronze buckeyes, with a medallion of Grant on the inside, are used as the badges of delegates. Everybody on the streets is wearing buckeyes attached to red, white and blue cords. A prize was offered for the county sending in the most buckeyes. There have been hundreds of bushels sent here, Butler county alone contributing over fifty bushels. The Buckeye state stands by the buckeyes, and tens of thousands of them will be carried away as souvenirs.

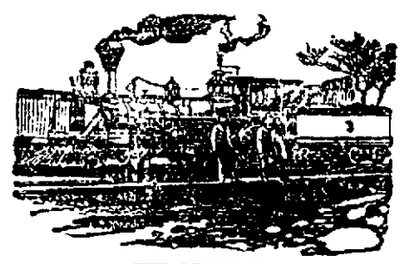
A METALLIC BUCKEYE.

ANDREWS' RAILROAD RAIDERS.

The Survivors in Attendance, Together With the Famous Engine.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 12.—It is generally acknowledged that no deed in the late war was as heroic and tragic as that of the Andrews railroad raid. A score of Federal soldiers, all Ohio men except the leader, in disguise, penetrated 200 miles from their own lines to the heart of the Confederacy, and seized a crowded railway train, at Marietta, Ga., within the lines of the enemy's camp. Their intention was to burn the railroad bridges on the Western & Atlantic road between Marietta and Chattanooga, and their success would have dealt a deadly blow to the Confederate cause. Only the unexpected encountering of two extra trains as they flew northward prevented their accomplishing all they proposed, and this obstruction gave rise to a thrilling chase on the rail. When obliged to abandon the captured train, the party dispersed in the woods, were hunted down with dogs, suffered a terrible imprisonment, and a third of their number, including their leader, perished on the scaffold. Of the remainder, eight escaped and six were exchanged a year after leaving their own camp. They received medals and commissions as rewards for their bravery, and the whole exploit has usually been considered the most daring of the war.

The raiders are the guests of Capt. S. B. Porter. Those here are D. A. Dorsey, Kearney, Neb.; William Reddick, Wapello, Iowa; J. A. Wilson, Haskins, Wood county, Ohio; Rev. William Pittinger, Philadelphia; Capt. Jacob Parrott and wife, Kenton, O.; J. A. Porter, Plumtree, Ind.; John Wollam, Topeka, Kan.; William Bensinger, E. H. Mason, W. F. Brown, William Knight, all of Wood county, Ohio.



THE GENERAL.

The celebrated locomotive, "The General," is also here. It belongs at Atlanta, Ga., and is the property of the Western & Atlantic railroad. The railroads, Western & Atlantic, Cincinnati Southern and Midland, gave the celebrated engine free transportation to this city. The Pan-Handle Railroad company aid a spur track on Randolph street to bring it up to High street. This gratuitous work of the railroads will be duly appreciated by the people, thousands of whom view the engine daily. A guard of the Fourteenth regiment will be placed on duty around the engine, which will be in the grand parade. The raiders, who are in the city, are naturally much interested in "The General," and were among the first visitors.

WRECK ON THE N. Y., P. & O

SEVEN KILLED AND MORE THAN A SCORE INJURED.

A Disabled Engine Causes a Crowded Excursion Train to Stop at the Foot of a Grade—A Freight Crashes Into the Rear Coaches With Awful Results.

AKRON, O., Sept. 12.—At 2:30 p. m. Monday, near Rittman, a station on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, twenty miles west of this city, a Grand Army excursion train was run into, by a freight, and six persons were killed and twenty-five injured. The excursion train was filled with people from Youngstown, about seven hundred in all, bound for Columbus. As it reached the down grade a rod on the engine broke and the engine stopped in a narrow cut.

A flagman was sent back to warn freight No. 37, following closely after, but it was already on the grade. The engineer had barely time to reverse the engine and jump. His train crashed into the three rear coaches of the passenger. Most of those on the two rear coaches jumped and saved themselves.

Engineer Conrad, of the freight, jumped, as did his fireman. The latter escaped with slight injuries, but Conrad struck an embankment alongside the track and bounded back under the wheels and was crushed into a shapeless mass.

Brakeman W. E. Cochran, of the freight, jumped likewise, and he, too, was hurled back and ground under the wheels, his lifeless body being soon after taken out from the debris.

Samuel Bice and John Shook, Grand Army men, were crushed to death, and those sitting near were thrown in a broken, writhing heap. The excitement was intense. Men and women fainted at the awful sight, and for a long time the extent of the fatalities could not be ascertained.

Physicians, surgeons and a wrecking train were soon on the grounds.

Some of the wounded were taken to Wadsworth and others were laid on improvised cots on the ground.

Miss Ina Tucker, of Austintown, a suburb of Youngstown, lost a lower limb and died a few minutes after being taken out of the wreck.

Mrs. Given, of Canfield, another suburb, also died on the ground.

At 9 p. m. a special train came to this city bearing twenty wounded. While at the depot an unknown lady died, making seven killed.

The injured are: Charles Hoyle, Daniel McFadden, Thomas Marland, Mrs. Sarah Marvin, Christopher Deible, Mrs. D. Callahan, Mrs. J. L. Botsford, Miss Jones and Mr. Snyder, of Youngstown; Mrs. Dr. Hughes, of Berlin Center, O.; Dr. J. T. Cesna, of Canfield; Mrs. Hugh Manchester, of Canfield; Jonas Neff and Eli Neff, of Austintown; L. Nicholi, of New Lisbon, O.; John Gault, of Jackson; Mrs. McFarland, of Carterville, O.; Mrs. Alcott Wilson, William Lendt, P. Guhardt, of Galion, O.; and Mrs. Wilson, of Sharon, Pa.

A great many of them were injured seriously though not fatally. They were taken to farm houses where surgical attention was given them.

Entries Being Made.

"I had four entries on Tuesday, three on Wednesday, and two already to-day," said Corresponding Secretary Baats today when talking about the prospect for the firemen's tournament. The firemen are exceedingly displeased with the manner in which the Ft. Wayne road has acted in granting an excursion rate of only one-third less than the regular rates. Reports from all the other railroads are very encouraging. The bands are a little slow about entering. Stark county bands are again reminded that they are particularly wanted in Massillon on September 20 and 21.

The Gun Club.

On account of the inclement weather the regular weekly shoot of the Massillon Rod and Gun Club did not take place on Friday. An extra shoot was held Saturday, when the following score was made:

P. Reed	21
P. Blumenschein	11
J. Clutz	21
J. Lutz	16
L. Shauf	21
C. L. McLain	21
F. A. Sharpnack	15
J. H. Hunt	23

Mr. Hunt received the first badge and the tie for second was secured by Mr. McLain.

That Important New Road.

The county commissioners who were quick to grant the new road asked for between Russell & Co.'s works and the old Pigeon Run road, but decidedly slow in doing anything, have followed their decision to ask for proposals for bridge abutments by advertising for proposals for the bridges. It seems, therefore, likely that the road will be in use in a few months. Both bridges will have eighteen foot road ways, with six foot sidewalks on each side. The length of the span over the canal will be fifty five feet, and that over the Tuscarawas river one hundred and fifty feet. For the credit of the commissioners be it said that they are providing for an excellent piece of work.

A cablegram from Charleroi, Belgium, states that the Universal Federation of Window Glass Workers, in session there, had elected William H. Schlicker, of Pittsburg, president.

It is understood that the Nashville and Knoxville railroad authorities will put two boats in the Cumberland to bring coal to Nashville. It is earnestly hoped that this will be done in time to affect the price for winter delivery.—Coal Trade Journal.

The Peters Lumber Company, of Manistee, Mich., is erecting at Brewton, Ala., the largest saw mill plant in the South. It will, when completed, cover two acres of ground, and have a capacity of of 200,000 feet of lumber per day, and employ over two hundred and fifty hands.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." MRS. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

"I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla half enough," said a mother whose son, almost blind with scrofula, was cured by this medicine.

The Population of Massillon

Is about twelve thousand, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemps' Balsam for the throat and lungs. Trial size free. Large bottles 50c and $1. Sold by all dauggists.

Have your cleaning and dyeing done at Thebaud Bros.', French steam cleaning and dyeing, (established in 1808.) Office, 299 Erie street, corner Euclid avenue, Cleveland, O. Largest and most complete establishment west of New York.

P. S.—We pay express charges on receiving goods on orders of $3.00 and over. Send for pamphlet, free. 10-4t

"Had Been Worried Eighteen Years."

It should have read "married," but the proof-reader observed that it amounted to about the same thing, and so did not draw his blue pencil through the error. Unfortunately there was considerable truth in his observation. Thousands of husbands are constantly worried almost to despair by the ill health that afflicts their wives, and often robs life of comfort and happiness. There is but one safe and sure way to change all this for the better. The ladies should use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Alliance will have a free fair October 13.

George Rau fell dead from heart disease Tuesday afternoon in Canton.

The Bryant Brothers, of this city, are now frescoing the Presbyterian church in Wooster.

G. L. Albrecht intends to remodel the front and roof of his block on South Erie street, now occupied by Marks Brothers.

A New York newspaper notes that at Saratoga this year the wearing of gloves by ladies is the exception, no matter under what circumstances.

John McBride was offered the presidency of the National Federation of Miners and Mine laborers, at the recent Indianapolis convention, and declined the honor.

According to the report of the commissioner of schools, there are 1,102,770 children of the school age in Ohio, 517,844 of whom are in daily regular attendance on an average.

Mr. E. B. Upham is credited with the following: What is the difference between P. T. Barnum and Grover Cleveland? One has the greatest show on earth, the other has no show at all.

Edward Kearney, a little Canton boy, kicked at a bucket of hot water which his aunt was carrying. The scalding contents dashed over him, and he died on Monday from the effects.

Saturday will be Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, in recognition of which all the stores owned by Hebrews in this city will be closed. They will open for business at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The First Methodist church was completely filled Sunday night, the congregation being unusually large, as the pastor, the Rev. John Wilson, delivered an affecting memorial sermon on Mrs. E. B. Lieghley.

The one hundred and forty members of the infant class in the Methodist Sunday School have been invited to spend next Saturday afternoon with their teacher at her residence, No. 29 West Tremont street.

The residents of West Cherry street, between the canal and river, complain of midnight disturbances at a dance held every other Saturday, and suggest that the police change the time of their visits on that day to that hour.

Prof. Feuchtinger is meeting with considerable success in securing subscriptions to the course of high class concerts. Massillon's musical taste would be fairly aid open to severe criticism if such an opportunity should not be embraced.

The Rev. W. O. Siffert appointed at the late session of East Ohio Conference of the U. B. Church, will preach next Sabbath at 10:30 a. m, at Newcomers chapel, and at Massillon at 7:30 p. m. He will soon move to the parsonage and become a citizen of Massillon.

The principal of the Alliance high school receives seventy-five dollars a month; the next best paid teacher receives sixty-five dollars a month, and the others from sixty dollars to thirty dollars per month. One teacher is retained as a substitute, to assist whenever necessary.

Mr. John Lowe, among some curious old coins, has one of copper bearing the date of 1837. The inscription on one side is, "Executive Experiment," and the design is a turtle bearing a treasure chest; on the reverse side is the picture of an ass, and the quotation, "I follow in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessor."

Norwalk is now hot with excitement over the brick paving question. An injunction has been asked for to restrain the council from entering into contract for fire brick for one dollar and forty-five cents per square yard, not including the cost of excavating. The property owners say that the price is excessive, and it certainly is.

Political enthusiasm is running high in Corry, Pa., and the Daily Leader of September 5 says: "The Republican Club meeting last evening at the Log Cabin was very enthusiastic. Short addresses were made by members of the club, after which Mr. K. F. Miller, of Massillon, O., made an address which was listened to very attentively. The club was full of hope and confident of victory next November."

Messrs. F. A. Sharpnack and Lew Shauf started on No. 3 Tuesday evening for the boundless West, taking with them all sorts of firearms and seven hundred prairie chicken cartridges. They will meet Harmon Loeffler at Omaha, and proceed with him to Arcadia, Neb., the home of R. M. Scott. They will spend three weeks in that vicinity, enjoying their vacation at the expense of any game they may be able to find.

After an absence from home of one year, and after having almost completely travelled around the world, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell sailed for America Wednesday on the "Brittanica," unless something unforseen prevented the departure of the ship. Mrs. Jarvis and Miss Dunn, too, sailed from Liverpool to-day, but on another steamer. The two parties expected to meet at Liverpool and spend a day or two together before starting home.

A. M. Eberly, of Dalton, has thirty-one thousand tobacco plants to harvest this fall.

Wooster will pay the chief of her fire department six hundred dollars per annum.

A picturesque camp of gypsies has been located for a few days on the Canton road, several miles east of town.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Charles Watt, of Toronto, Canada, editor of Secular Thought, to lecture in this city on October 3.

A sneak thief was caught in the act of picking up some loose change at S.F. Wefler's grocery on East Main street, Tuesday morning, and an arrest is talked of.

The business men occupying the block on the north side of Main street talk of organizing a co-operative steam heating company, for the purpose of warming their buildings.

George F. Downey, a printer, left his case in this office, and is now studying for the ministry in Dayton. For a good family newspaper take THE INDEPENDENT. Now is the time to subscribe.

Leonard Hess has parted with the lot on North Erie street, purchased a few weeks ago at a cost of $1030, to William Welker, for $1230. Mr. Welker will use it as a pottery and hollow brick and tile yard.

Company F, of Massillon, deserves much praise for the condition they are in, having been organized but two months. They are also a very gentlemanly set of men, second to none.—Akron Beacon.

A Prohibition ordinance was passed by the council of Wellsville about two years ago, and last Saturday the city took a vote to repeal the ordinance, which resulted in a victory for the "wets" by a majority of seventeen.

Nearly one thousand people witnessed the game of ball last Sunday between the Shamrocks, of Canton, and the Kendal nine. The work of Rosenberger and Bullach, of the Kendals, was especially good. The score stood 13 to 11 in favor of Kendal.

Arrangements have been made by Mr. Andrew Dangleheisen for a one hundred yard foot race between Dick Ertle, of Massillon, and Thomas Williams, of Canal Fulton, for one hundred dollars a side, to take place on the Mattie race track near Canal Fulton, September 18.

The apparatus for burning gas has been taken out of the Wellsville potteries and they have returned to the use of coal...It is safe to say that nine-tenths of our people will burn coal this winter, the gas companies claiming they have insufficient gas to fill contracts, and what they have they can market at a much better price than our people are willing to pay.—East Liverpool Gazette.

Quite a number of the Massillon veterans have returned from Columbus, and the rest are arriving on every train. Cars in the Columbus station are filled as rapidly as they are backed in, and it seems impossible to move the vast crowd with anything like rapidity. Stark county's battalion of G. A. R. men had five hundred members, and was assigned seventh position in the fifth division of the great parade.

The games of the Tri-State League have, as a rule, all been poorly patronized, and the enthusiasts are everywhere discouraged. The Canton club is financially embarassed, and an effort is being made to tide over the distress by securing loans of ten dollars from each of the stockholders and subscriptions from the public. The Canton association is anxious to finish the season, so as to have a franchise in the league nex year.

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the the Society World.

Mrs. Ida McKinley is greatly improved.

Wm. Metzgar, of Canton, has been allowed a pension.

Miss Eva Merwin, of Pittsburg, is visiting her relatives in this city.

Mrs. Belle Willison Garrigues, of Chicago, is visiting her parents in this city.

Postmaster Allman, of Sherrodsville, is in the city receiving treatment for his eyes.

Miss Lulu Willenborg has gone to Wooster University to take a course in music.

Miss Alice Webster, of Cleveland, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Garrigues.

Miss Gertie Fenton, of Nebraska, is visiting Mrs. C. H. Rudolph, on Park street.

George Shoemaker, who has been in the West the past few years, is again in the city.

Miss Jennie Shilling, of Goshen, Ind., is visiting friends in the country near Massillon.

Miss Annie Ess, of this city, will take charge of a Navarre school, beginning next week.

W. S. S. Rogers, Esq., left for Omaha Tuesday morning to be absent for a week, on business.

Loyal Graves, instructor of music in the public schools, has moved his family to Massillon.

Miss Minnie Chamberlain, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is the guest of Miss Gertrude Pocock.

Arvide Wales left to-day for New Haven, where he will enter the freshman class at Yale.

Mrs. W. H. Kirkland and daughter and Miss Josie Neall have gone to Norwalk to visit friends.

John Stules was married to Miss Gertrude Everhard, at the German Catholic church Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pocock have gone East, expecting to visit New York and all the prominent resorts.

If Elyria raises twenty thousand dollars a plow factory, to employ fifty men will be started at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. George Barnes, son and daughter, who live near Ashland, are visiting Dr. and Mrs. S. P. Barnes.

Miss Mary Ricks and Miss Ethel Everhard left on Monday for Northampton expecting to enter Smith college.

Hess, Snyder & Co. have on exhibition a pear taken from one of J. F. Hess's trees that weighs thirteen ounces.

Mr. Charles Willison, now a well-known banker in Fennimore, Wis., is making a long deferred visit in Massillon.

Ed. Burt caught an eel, Saturday, in the river, which was thirty inches long and weighed three and one-half pounds.

Miss Lola Glessner, of Warsaw, Ind., who has been visiting friends in the city for the past two months, returned home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dielhenn left Tuesmorning for a trip to Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Canada. They will return in a week.

Mrs. Peter Youngblood fell off the steps at her residence on North street Monday evening, and broke her arm at the wrist.

H. L. Clemens left Sunday evening for Chicago, where he has accepted a position as foreman in the Chicago Carriage Works.

Charles Baer, Frank Greenwald and Mrs. Leonard Greenwald, of White City, Kan., are visiting friends and relatives on Third street.

Miss Blanche McCue joined Miss Eva Phillips, of Canton, Tuesday, and has left for Andover, Mass., where she will complete her education.

Miss Lulu Crooks and Miss Pearl Sprague, of Springfield, Ill., are visiting at the residence of Mr. John Humberger, on Tremont street.

Mrs. George A. Kellenger, who, thirty-three years ago moved from Massillon to Mendota, Ill., is now visiting with her sister-in-law, Mrs. John Shepley.

Married at the Lutheran parsonage, West Brookfield, September 9, by the Rev. A. J. B. Kast, John H. Fisher to Miss Della Smith, both of Tuscarawas.

Mrs. Amanda Houk, *nee* Miss Hackett, of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Nora Hackett, of Olathe, Kan., are visiting Mrs. E. Hackett, on East Tremont street.

Wm. H. Ashman, formerly of Chapman, but now located at Carbonado, Washington Territory, is visiting relatives in Chapman and friends in Massillon.

Licenses to wed have been granted to Edward A. Bauhof and Agnes Rudy, Canton; George Pfouts and Winona Wymer, Beach City; George Kintz and Lotta Poorman, Minerva.

Mrs. George S. Atwater, two children and nurse, left on Saturday for Washington, D. C., after spending the summer at the homes of Mrs. Wm. Brown, and Mr. D. Atwater.

Dr. H. C. Royer, who, for two months has been prospecting in California, has returned, but only for the purpose of settling his affairs preparatory to moving, with his family, to Los Angelos.

Mr. James R. Dunn and two children returned to the city from Middle Bass Monday, and will almost immediately depart for Chautauqua, taking with them Mrs. Dunn, who is now in Cleveland.

Miss Iva Penberthy's friends deplore the fact that it will be necessary to remove her, for a time, to the Newburg asylum, where, however, there is every reason to believe she will fully recover in a few weeks.

Dr. D. S. Gardner is spending his vacation at the residence of his father Dr. Gardner, at West Brookfield. Dr. Gardner, *fils*, is located at North Georgetown, where he has built up a remarkably good practice in a very short time.

William Lipps and Gotlieb Reber, two young Germans who have just arrived in this country, are visiting their uncle, William Lipps. One of them has a curiosity in the shape of a German bible, two hundred and fifty years old.

The U. B. Conference.

The Canton Repository reports that the United Brethren conference, just adjourned in Canton, will meet next in Sterling, Wayne county. Some of the most important work of the stationary committee is as follows: Presiding elder, east district, W. B. Leggett; west district, J. Cecil; north district, D. W. Sprinkle; Massillon, W. O. Siffert; Navarre, R. Watson; Clinton, J. G. Baldwin; Sugar Creek, B. A. Bonewell; Akron, C. N. Queen; Canaan, J. M. Poulton; Canton, W. Williamson; secretary to missionary board, B. F. Booth, D. D. The non-self-sustaining stations to which aid in sums of from fifty dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars was given are: Akron, Mifflin Mission, Penfield, Marietta, New Philadelphia, Canton Station, Symmes Creek.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

A BOARD OF SEWER COMMISSIONERS CONFIRMED.

And a Lot of Sidewalks Ordered Laid —Mr. Boerner goes for the Railroads.

Mr. Leu's record for faithful attendance was broken Wednesday night. He was absent.

A street commissioner's report for the week ending September 8, amount $53.75 was approved and paid.

An ordinance was read establishing a grade on Clay street, between Cherry and North streets. On motion the rules were suspended, and the ordinance was read three times and passed.

A petition signed by Joseph Neall was read, reciting that by reason of the sale of the property known as No. 30 North Erie street, he would soon be without a coal office, asked for the privilege of erecting a small one on the public space on South Erie street, where the scales are located.

A resolution by Mr. Voikmor: That Mr. Neall be permitted to erect a small office on the South Erie street space, provided he agrees to remove it when ordered so to do, and pays the rent fixed by the street and alley committee Passed.

A resolution by the street and alley committee: That the north end of Third street which cuts through property owned by Nipple's heirs, be opened Passed.

Mr. Boerner moved that the street commissioner be empowered to open the thoroughfare. Carried.

A resolution by Mr. Clutz: That the street and alley committee be instructed to put Clay street to grade from Main to Cherry. Passed.

A resolution by Mr. Clutz: That the residents of Clay street be notified to put in curbing and gutters. Passed.

A message was read from Mayor Frantz, appointing on the newly created board of sewer commissioners, Peter Sailer for five years, Dr. A. W. Ridenour for four years, J. G. Warwick for three years, George Snyder for two years, and J. O. Garrett for one year.

Mr. Bowman moved that the mayor's appointments be confirmed. Carried.

A resolution by Mr. Clutz: That the street and alley committee be empowered to erect a wooden foot bridge across Sippo creek, on Summit street. Passed.

A resolution by Mr. Clutz: That the street and alley committee re-plank and repair the foot bridges on Main street across the Tuscarawas river. Passed.

Mr. Boerner got up to deny the insinuation that the fourth ward was getting the benefit of all the street improvments. He asserted that only two hundred dollars had been spent within its limits. Then he launched into the railroads for not laying flagging. The C., L & W. and W. & L. E. companies had repeatedly refused to do what had been required of the humblest citizen, so he moved that the street and alley committee be empowered to at once construct sidewalks for those two companies on Main and Tremont streets, and charge the same on the tax duplicate. Carried.

Mr. Hering moved that the mayor notify the board of education to lay flagging in front of the West Tremont street building within ten days, and that the same notification be extended to all who have failed to comply with the recent resolution regarding paving on that street. Carried.

BILLS PAID.

Massillon Water Company	$3,833 25
J. J. Hoover	22 50
H. Landon	2 00
L. Limbach	53 75
J. Gise and others	102 75
Wagner & Son	5 75

A MUSICALE

Given by Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gates.

A company of about seventy-five enjoyed a musicale given Friday night, by Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gates, at their home on Main and High streets. Such accomplished musicians themselves, it was impossible that they should fail in arranging a most delightful entertainment. The late arrival of the Cleveland express, which bore Mr. Will Gates, who is known here socially as he is elsewhere as a mandolinist and composer, and Mr. H. W. Avery, the possessor of a finely cultivated baritone voice, slightly disarranged the programme. They came at last, however, and did their share in entertaining the guests. Miss Wooster, of Elyria, a brilliant pianiste, executed some difficult solos, and accompanied others. Mr. Avery sang a number of ballads and some comic songs, and Mr. Will Gates played on his mandolin Mrs. A. P. L. Pease and Mrs. Warrington Warwick gave a piano duet, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gates, a vocal duet. Miss Gates, of Elyria, sang and also took part in a quartette. After this part of the evening, from which all formality was banished, refreshments were served.

Among the Books.

W. Clarke Russell's new story, "The Flying Dutchman," will soon be published in book form.

"Black Blood; a Peculiar case," by George Manville Fewn, has been published in paper covers.

Six thousand of "Madame Midas," the new novel by Fergus W. Hume, author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," were printed and delivered in fifteen days. The total order of the publishers is eighty-eight thousand.

WE WILL BE THERE!

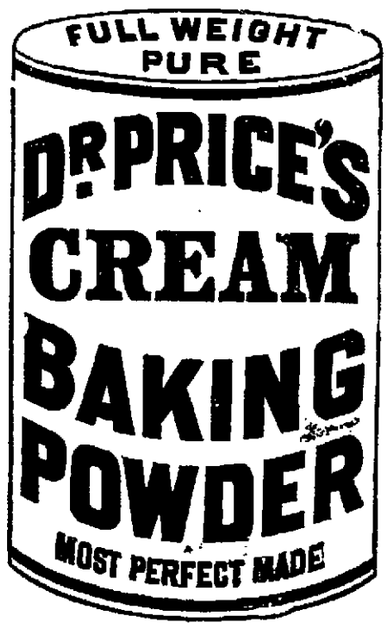
W. G. Kitzmiller Invites the Public Out to see Him.

The raising of the old log cabin planned in honor of the Republican candidates as a bit of private enterprise by W. G. Kitzmiller, on his farm four miles out of town, has been duly chronicled. And now it is ready for the final dedication. And next Thursday is the day set for the dedication. Mr. Kitzmiller invites the public, and the public's friends to come out and enjoy the good time. There will be a feast of music and a flow of soul. A Harrison and Morton pole will be raised with appropriate ceremonies, and a night has been planned such as the gray haired boys around here used to have in the fine old days of '40. Robert H. Folger, esq., will deliver an address, and none are more competent than he to wake the memories of the past, or tell of the facts of to-day. A special invitation is extended to the Republican clubs of Massillon.

A RAISE IN THE RESERVOIR.

The Danger not yet Over, though there is Water Enough for the Present.

Superintendent McCallum of the Water Company is feeling years younger now, as the water in the reservoir has raised considerably. Chief Engineer Delafield looked over the ground and left Saturday for Wabash, Ind. A plan of action will be determined as soon as S. R. Bullock has examined the plans submitted to him. Mr. Delafield, several years ago believed that the present sources of supply would answer every requirement. He claims that they would, had they held out. The stream now running, so he says, is not one-half what it was two years ago. Farmers in the vicinity of Sippo lake declare that we have not had a genuine penetrating rain since September, 1885. This is somewhat of an exaggeration, though it is well understood that the total rain-fall since that time has not nearly approached that of any other period of the same length.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. Sold only in cans.

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Heart Disease.

If you get short of breath, have fluttering, pain in side, faint or hungry spells, swollen ankles, etc, you have heart disease, and don't fail to take Dr. Miles' New Cure. Sold at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

The Great---M. P.

By M. P. is meant Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills, which regulates the liver, stomach, bowels, etc., through their nerves. Smallest and mildest. A new principle! A revolutionizer! Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Gross Cruelty.

Parents frequently permit their children to suffer from headache, fits, St. Vitus Dance, nervousness, etc., when they can be cured. Mrs. P. was cured of sick headache, dizziness, dyspepsia, nervous prostration of eighteen years standing, after failure of sixteen physicians; Mr. K. of sick headache for 35 years; Mrs. P. of twenty to fifty fits a night; others from this vicinity could be mentioned who have been cured by that wonderful nerve food and medicine—Dr. Miles' Nervine, which contains no morphine, opium or dangerous drugs. Free sample bottles may be had at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. We know of no remedy for dyspepsia more successful than Hood's Sarsaparilla. It acts gently, yet surely and efficiently, tones the stomach and other organs, relieves the faint feeling, creates a good appetite, cures headache, and refreshes the burdened mind. Give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial. It will do you good.

For Sale.

Gove's five horse remedies. Fever and cough remedies cure all acute diseases, congestions and inflammations, severe colds, breaks up lung fever, cures pleurisy, distempers, sore throat, acute and chronic coughs, bronchitis and heaves. Colic remedy cures all forms of colic in horses, colts, cattle and calves, diarrhoea or scours and hoven in cattle. Liniment, for sprains, injuries, bruises, etc., removes congestions and inflammations. The vegetable tonic powders sharpen the appetite, improve digestion, purify the blood and cause the animal to thrive. The five remedies are needed by horse owners and farmers. Sold by Morganthaler & Hiester, also by G. H. Gove, V. S., 64 Plum street. Examinations free. Horse dentistry a specialty.

All kinds of Campaign Badges for sale by the Independent Company.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CIDER MACHINERY The Very Best. New Catalogue mailed **FREE**
Address C. G. HAMPTON, Detroit, Mich.

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY
Blood Poison, Diseases of Kidneys, Bladder and other organs, Weaknesses, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, results of Errors in Youth are speedily and permanently cured. Consultation and treatise (sealed) free by mail. Address DR. GRINDLE, 171 W. 12th St., New York.

SALESMEN WANTED to canvass for the sale of nursery stock. Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and expenses paid. Apply at once, stating age. Refer to this paper.
CHASE BROTHERS CO., Rochester, N. Y

READ THIS!

There are many who think a watch ought to run for years without cleaning or a drop of oil. Read this and judge for yourselves; The main wheel in an ordinary American watch makes 4 revolutions a day of 24 hours, or 1,460 in a year. Next the center wheel 24 revolutions a day, or 8,760 a year. The third wheel 192 in a day or 70,180 in a year. The fourth wheel 2,440 in a day, or 880,600 in a year. The fifth or escape wheel 12,960 in a day, or 4,728,200 in a year. The ticks or beats are 388,800 in a day, or 141,912,000 in a year. Think of your watch and take it to

MILLER'S JEWELRY STORE,
No. 11 East Main Street,
And have it Cleaned. Watches Cleaned and Warranted for 75 cents. Repairing made a Specialty at Miller's, No. 11 E. Main Street.

COLEMAN,
THE RELIABLE JEWELER
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
OPTICAL GOODS,
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WE CAN SUIT YOU.
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Diamonds, Watches, Siverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.
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LABOR TO THE FRONT.

THE ARMY OF WORKINGMEN MUST STRIKE AT DEMOCRACY.

The Battle Is for a Fair Count of Each Man's Vote, and Protection at the Polls of Every Rightful Voter—The Solid South.

The workingmen of America, said Mr. Blaine, cannot be placed upon the European level without their own consent. They have the right of suffrage, and can vote to lessen their own opportunities and reduce their own wages. Capital takes good care of itself.

The ocean is less than a week's journey wide nowadays, and laws of protection of yearly increasing importance.

The manufacturers care for themselves always. They have inside news and are apt at smart turns, and must find a market according to their surroundings. Will the American workingmen, informed, enlightened, armed and equipped with equal rights, do less for themselves and consent to the overthrow of the protective laws?

This, in Mr Blaine's judgment, is the precise question that the Cleveland administration places before the people, and anything that tends to obscure it weakens the case of those who protect the country by the election of the friends of the United States to power.

Mr Blaine's programme is, in a word, to put labor—voters of the labor army themselves for themselves—to the front, and carry the whole field by striking the Democratic line at its weakest point with massed columns of the men of labor whose instinct, as well as education, warns them that the day has come when, for their own sake, they must be practical politicians. This is according to the military maxim that the way to win a battle is to find the right spot to make the fight, and get there first with more men than the enemy has.

The point is well taken, and consenting to it, we contend that it is not thrown into obscurity—not overshadowed but illuminated—by pressing upon the people the facts that we array and enumerate in this order:

1. That if all the workingmen in this country had freely voted and their votes had been fairly counted according to the constitution of the United States four years ago, James G. Blaine would have had a popular majority for president of the United States of at least half a million, and he would have been chosen officially by a majority of more than fifty electoral votes.

2. If all the workingmen of this country could freely vote and have their votes fairly counted in November next, there would not be a film of doubt of the election of Harrison and Morton or of the possession by the Republican party of both houses of congress after the 4th of March next. It is the disfranchisement of black Republicans in national affairs after their emancipation and enumeration—the establishment of caste rule from Pennsylvania to Mexico, with the exception of a few congressional districts—that makes the Mills bill possible, and provides the possibility of the continued defeat of the will of the people at large.

3. The menacing meddling with the defensive system—that protects our industries through a tariff that discriminates in our own favor—originates in that section and those states where class government is established; where labor is subordinated and degraded; where the latest and most important provisions of the Constitution are nullified; where public opinion is not formed by freedom of speech; where manhood suffrage is not sustained, and where it is the popular teaching that raising raw products for exportation is the only reputable employment of "the lords of creation." In other terms, the Mills bill is representative of communities that are not advanced in the arts of prosperity and comfort and the mechanical appliances that distinguish the latest development of our civilization.

4. The Democratic majority in the house is made up from the southern districts, in which there are enumerated, for the purposes of representation and disfranchised, the Republican majorities. In nineteen of the districts no Republican candidates are permitted to run.

The representatives of every one of these districts, where the Republican majorities are intimidated, and counted as cattle to increase the voting power of their masters—or, if you prefer the term, herdsmen—were present and voted for the Mills bill. That measure, therefore, becomes the business expression of the political power gained in the south by the nullification, which amounts to the abolishment of the war amendments to the constitution.

It is the solid south holding the house unconstitutionally that threatens the protective system with revision by hostile hands, and the message of President Cleveland, made part of the Democratic platform, is in precise accord with the Confederate constitution, and the Confederates had in the days when they were trying their memorable experiment of Democratic government, the sympathy and support of the British in their efforts to return substantially to the old colonial system—and the Democratic party now enjoys the same significant and sympathetic alliance. The solid south has British countenance in assailing the manufacturing industries of the more highly developed parts of the south, as the Southern Confederacy had it when warring to destroy the Union of the states.

There would be no sectional politics in this country if manhood suffrage were fully established. The southern trouble is government by a class. We have the old slave power in a new shape, but it is not less, if anything, than of old.

Will it offend any if we ask: Why are there twice as many votes cast for congressmen in Hamilton county as in the whole state of Georgia?

Georgia has [illegible] and we have [illegible]. Here is the [illegible] citizens [illegible] a ruling [illegible] constitution [illegible] threatened [illegible] the [illegible] complaint [illegible] of Dakota [illegible] thousand [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] the south [illegible] and it be [illegible]—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The leading Mormon organ—The Salt Lake Herald—is enthusiastically in favor of Cleveland and Thurman. It stands solid for polygamy and reform.—

BUTTER IN PRINTS AND PACKAGES.

Arguments in Favor of and Against the Popular "Print" Form.

In the best retail butter markets, says Henry E. Alvord in American Cultivator, there is a very general preference for the "print" form. Purchasers want their butter attractive in appearance, and so they select the small rolls, pats or blocks, round, square or brick shaped, generally bearing some design or trade mark, stamped or pressed upon the butter, which gives to this class of the article the name of "prints." This preference is simply one of the many pieces of evidence, afforded by retail markets, of the close relation of the eye and appetite, and the importance of "the looks of the thing" in selling any food product.

There is another side, however, to the print butter subject which is not often considered. Those persons most particular about their butter regard its most important qualities to be sweetness, freshness and high flavor. We all know butter to be an extremely perishable produce, injured, even when carefully made, by exposure to air and the contaminations which are conveyed in the air. This is the reason so much attention has been given to butter packages of all kinds. The more butter is exposed to the air, the greater are the chances of its injury. The print form, especially if the prints are small, offers the greatest surface exposure. The print is the very worst form in which butter can be put for preserving its delicate flavors. Small rolls stand best in this respect. In both cases the danger of injury is lessened by wrapping in a napkin, or cloth saturated with brine. The waxed, or parchment paper which has come into use within a few years, also furnishes a good protection. If butter is to be printed at all, every print or lump should be carefully and closely wrapped in the waterproof paper, to make a package as nearly air tight as possible, before leaving the dairy room where it is made. Thus protected, if well cooled and firm, the closer the prints are packed and kept, till sold or used, the better. To facilitate close packing the square and brick forms are preferable to the roll and round print or "pat."

But there is another objection to printing butter. The best judges of butter and most successful makers, at the present day, advise handling it, with or without tools, a little as possible. "Working" is almost omitted in some of the most particular dairies, and much butter from large creameries having the highest reputation is actually not worked at all. In making print butter, however, a good deal of manipulation is necessary. Very generally the whole process of putting into print form is just so much extra handling after the butter is at its best. This needless handling or working injures the grain of the butter. Overworking is the most common fault in butter.

If butter is packed into tub, jar or other package, as directly from the churn as possible, these serious objections to print butter are avoided. The wonder is that small consumers do not learn the advantage of small packages, in which butter is packed in bulk. In some markets five pound boxes and little pails holding six, eight and ten pounds, have become quite popular. But, while cheap and convenient, wood is by no means the best material in which to pack butter. Glass is the best, or porcelain, and stoneware next. For local trade there is nothing better than well glazed stone jars. The butter is thus protected from the air, and its grain and flavors well preserved. Moreover the maker is saved the labor and actual expense of putting the butter into print form, and this is quite an item.

About Hybrid Plants.

At the Nurserymen's convention at Detroit, Mich., Thos. Meehan, an authority in such matters, said:

A plant with comparatively sour fruit has a seedling with sweet fruit. Insects or the wind carry the pollen of the parent, or those like the parent, to the new departure, and the next generation produces fruit neither sweet nor sour. The adventurous younster is back again toward the ranks. It is next to impossible to make any good use of hybridizing or crossing improving fruits. In the origination of new races it is, however, invaluable. There was a time when people believed hybrids were sterile. They saw that the poor mule was sterile, and jumped at the conclusion that that was a law in all things. Truly some hybrids are sterile, but then there are numerous cases of sterility among individuals not hybrids. American horticulturists surely know that hybrids are not necessarily sterile. Rogers, of Salem, over a quarter of a century ago produced a new race of grapes between two species. We all know this race is not sterile. The race having been once established has given them by natural variation a great advance.

How to Build a Chimney.

To build a chimney that will draw forever and not fill up with soot, says Scientific American, you must build it large enough—sixteen inches square; use good brick and clay instead of lime up to the comb, plaster it inside with clay mixed with salt; for chimney tops use the very best of brick, wet them and lay them in cement mortar. The chimney should not be built tight to beams and rafters; there is where the cracks in your chimneys come and where most of the fires originate, as the chimney sometimes gets red hot. A chimney built from cellar up is better and less dangerous than one hung on the wall. Don't get your stovepipe hole too close to the ceiling—eighteen inches from it.

Of General Interest.

The experiments of Dr Voelcker, of the Royal society of England, proves that manure gradually depreciates by keeping, even under the very best management. It gains in water and loses in valuable organic matter, which is spent in the fermentation.

The report of the Ohio [illegible] is that [illegible] generally good [illegible]

Boxing [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] Once [illegible] for [illegible] Before [illegible] better [illegible] A [illegible] excellent [illegible] horse [illegible] also [illegible] horse if kept [illegible]

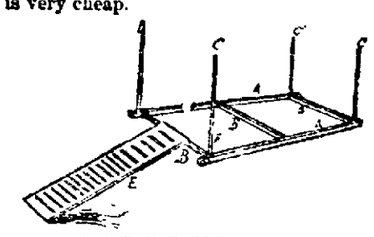
Empty the [illegible] each feeding, [illegible] cool, fresh water.

FARM AND GARDEN.

TIMELY TOPICS CONSIDERED IN A PRACTICAL MANNER.

Labor Saving Devices Invented, Tested and Described by Wide Awake Farmers—A Fodder Stand Worthy of Imitation—A Simple Corn Crib Ventilator.

Numbered with other seasonable farm conveniences that have been invented and tested by ingenious farmers is the one represented in the annexed cut. This is a device for drawing fodder or corn and fodder. Its great advantage, says the Indiana correspondent who described it in Rural New Yorker, is that a very large load can be put on it. It is also claimed for it that the contrivance can be conveniently loaded by one man, and that it is very cheap.



A CHEAP FODDER STAND.

A A are scantlings or poles of any desired length, each having two two inch holes for the standards, C C C C, and three two inch holes for the cross pieces, B B B. The standards may be as high as one may wish. The cross pieces should be the width of your wagon.

E is a board two inches thick, and ought not to be less than fourteen inches wide and twelve feet long, with a three quarter inch hole in one end and with cleats nailed across to step on.

F is a piece of scantling two by four inches, spiked to the side pieces just in front of the hind standards, having a three quarter inch hole in the middle. E is attached to F by a five-eighth inch bolt dropped through the hole in the end of E and middle of F; the other end of E drags on the ground. The bottom of the bed is made of loose plank laid on the cross pieces B.

Take an armful of fodder, walk up the plank, lay it across the bed at the front end, put the next armful on top of the first with the butts in the opposite direction. Begin unloading at the hind end of the wagon, and continue to load till the space between the standards are full. In this way it is not necessary to step on the fodder at all.

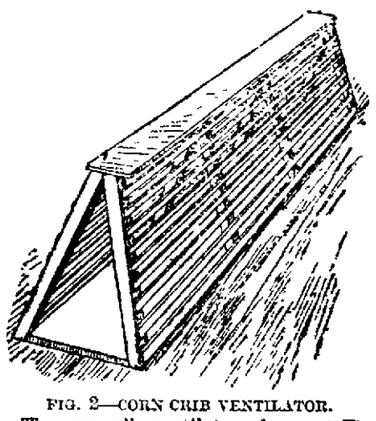


FIG. 2—CORN CRIB VENTILATOR.

The corn crib ventilator shown at Fig. 2 was also originally described in the journal from which the above was taken. The illustration is so plain as to require little discription. At the bottom of a crib a plank a foot wide is nailed, then pieces of joist four or five feet long are spiked to it. At the top a six inch plank is placed and laths are nailed at the sides. The crib is eight feet wide.

The French Coach Horse.

The popularity of the French coach horse is rapidly increasing to meet the demand for fine coach horses in this country. A prominent exporter of large carriage and coach horses said recently on the subject: "My opinion and experience of twenty-five years in the handling and shipping of all kinds of horses is that there is one kind of horse that is profitable for the farmers to raise besides the draught, and that is a fine, large carriage horse, with breeding, style, size, quality and action. This kind of a horse has been almost wholly neglected, and there never was such a scarcity as today of suitable geldings for the eastern markets and for export. Just think of it! It takes us six months to get a shipment suitable for European markets, and our last shipment averaged in cost over $500 each. So you see the prices that gentlemen pay in this country for nice, high stepping pairs. There are two profitable breeds for the farmer—the draught and coach horses—and I believe the French coacher comes nearer the wants than any breed yet introduced to America."

The Wool Taste in Mutton.

C. M. Clay, of Kentucky, writing on the very common belief that when sheep are killed for mutton with the fleeces on them the mutton is rendered unpalatable on account of the wool taste, says it is all nonsense about the wool affecting the taste of the meat. He explains that "the bad taste is caused by the excretions of the bowels going into the circulation when the sheep are killed that gives the wool flavor. The intestines must be taken out as quickly as possible; then you may wrap it in wool and lay it on the ice for days, and if there is any wool taste I will eat the sheep, skin, wool and all." Indiana Farmer, commenting on the above, says that if mutton is treated as Mr. Clay advises there need be no concern as to the wool taste.

Foot Rot in Sheep.

As soon as lameness is perceived the animal should be examined. All loose and diseased horn must be cut away with a sharp knife, and any excessive growth of horn at the toes removed, so that whatever pus or matter is found beneath the horn may be able to escape. Many remedies have been recommended with which to wash the affected parts. One method is to [illegible] for [illegible] Before [illegible] apply the following [illegible] one ounce of copper, four ounces [illegible] to one [illegible] pint of [illegible] with a little lard [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUST.

Habits of a Remarkable Insect Which Lives Seventeen Years in the Soil.

Professor Riley has called attention to the fact that during the present year two broods of the periodical cicada or so called seventeen year locust will make their appearance in different parts of the country. He asks in a circular sent out from the department of agriculture at Washington for information in regard to the appearance of these locusts whenever seen. Readers who send this information to Professor Riley will doubtless do a service to science and indirectly to themselves.

In its winged state the seventeen year old locust is of a black color, with transparent wings and wing covers, the thick anterior edge and larger veins of which are orange red, and near the tips of the latter there is a dusky zigzag line in the form of the letter W, supposed by the superstitious to indicate war. The eyes are red, the rings of the body are edged with dull orange, and the legs are of the same color. The wings expand from two and one half to three and one-quarter inches.

In its many years of underground life this insect does more or less damage by feeding upon the roots of plants, but its manifest injury is when in the perfect state the female deposits her eggs in the twigs of fruit and other trees, where punctured limbs, as a rule, languish and die soon after the eggs are hatched. The eggs are of a white color, about one-twelfth of an inch long and taper at each end. The insects hatched out are grub like in form and are covered with little hairs. They soon find their way to the soil, into which they descend to where the roots are most abundant. The only change to which they are subjected during the long period of their subterranean confinement is an increase of size and the more complete development of the four small scale like prominences on their backs, which represent their future wings. When the time arrives for them to issue from the ground they come out during successive nights in great numbers, come up the trees, fasten themselves to the same with their claws and proceed to cast off their skins. A long rent appears in the skin of the back, and through this the cicada pushes itself, and withdrawing its legs and wings from their separate cases, crawls away, leaving its empty pupa skin.

Within a fortnight after their final transformation the females begin to lay their eggs, and in six weeks the whole generation becomes extinct. Such are in brief the general habits of this remarkable insect, which passes seventeen years of its life in the soil and at stated periods appears for a short time to life above ground.

Of Interest to Dairymen.

By an act passed by the New York legislature and approved by the governor, the dairy commissioner is directed to employ expert butter and cheese makers, not exceeding five in number, whose duty it shall be, under his directions, to examine and inspect butter and cheese factories and the methods employed therein, and attend at such agricultural fairs, institutes, meetings and conventions within the state as shall be designated by the commissioner, to impart thereat information as to the best methods of making butter and cheese. Five thousand dollars have been appropriated for the purpose. On or before Dec. 15 next the commissioner must report the number of experts employed under the act, together with their compensation and expenses, and must include the whole in his annual report. Another appropriation of $2,500 has been made to the State Dairy association to be expended in holding a number of dairy conferences in various parts of the state to illustrate butter and cheese making.

To Keep Chinch Bugs from a Corn Field.

A great many remedies and preventives against chinch bugs have been suggested and published from time to time, the most of them emanating from good authorities, but very generally so difficult and impracticable in their application as to be of little general use. In their migration from one field to another, at the time they first appear on the side of a field of corn and before they have entered it, cut five or six rows of the corn and clear the ground, then plow a strip of land eight or ten feet wide, leaving a deep furrow in the center of the strip, with the perpendicular side of the furrow toward the field to be protected. Into this the bugs will fall, where straw may be thrown on them and burned. Or the furrow may be covered with some of the stalks that have been cut while they were green, by laying them across it, when the bugs will crawl under them into the furrow and remain there in the shade long enough for the stalks to dry and be burned.

Conclusions About Ensilage.

Professor Henry, of the Wisconsin experiment station, who has been investigating the silo system, sums up his conclusions somewhat as follows: 1. Even though ensilage made from Indian corn has no more feeding value than the same amount of material dried into good fodder, the difficulties and expense of curing and caring for the dried fodders are such that ordinarily the silo is preferable. 2. The usual waste from feeding dry fodder is very considerable, while for ensilage it need be none at all. 3. Feed can be more compactly secured in the silo than in any other way. 4. Husking, cribbing and grinding corn are useless operations for the most part, and are expensive and in a measure wasteful; nothing is added to the value of the crop by any of these processes. 5. For the northern corn belt smaller varieties of corn will give nearly or quite as much feeding material as the large varieties, with less labor to handle them. Lastly, the clover crop is a very promising candidate for ensilage, and the farmer who tries it for the silo will be well pleased with the results.

Here and There.

For a pond with muddy bottom carp is said to be the best fish.

The prince of Wales is a patron of the Polled Cattle society of England.

The report is that all through the Shenandoah valley the wheat acreage is large and the condition of the crop excellent.

Queen Victoria has accepted the office of president of the Royal Agricultural society of England during its forthcoming jubilee year.

Farmers in the provinces are protesting against the selling of potatoes by measure, they demand the adoption of the local standard of sixty pounds per bushel. This is the legal weight in most of the states of the Union.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

J. T. SAWYER, EDITOR.

Address all communications and exchanges for this department to the CHECKER EDITOR, 69 West Fourteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

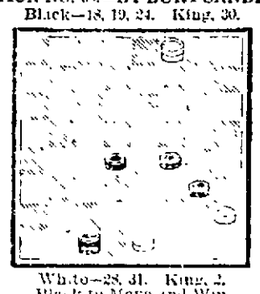
TO THE CHECKER WORLD.

September 8, 1888.

In alluding to "OUR CHECKER COLUMN," the *American Checker Review* calls attention to our excellent cut and sketch of the Wisconsin champion, Percy Bradt, published recently, and in which we gave a list of his remarkable victories." Referring to the same, Dr. W. E. Truax, correspondent of the *Review* desires to state that he has been utterly unable to secure a match, friendly or otherwise, with the boy champion, although he has offered every possible inducement to bring him to St. Paul. He is anxious and ready to meet Percy at any time. We would be pleased to hear from the Wisconsin expert. He has always shown a disposition to meet all players, regardless of their reputation or ability, and possibly the Minnesota champion will soon hear something interesting on the subject.

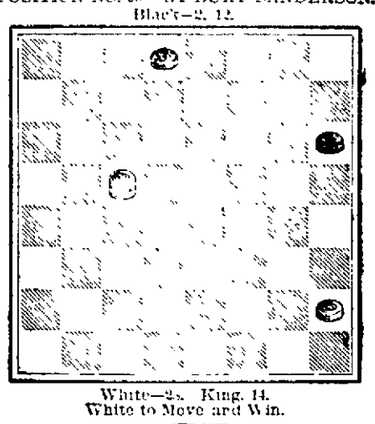
Mr. Matt G. Bradt (Percy's father) writes us: "Should Dr. Truax desire to meet Percy Bradt for cross-board play, and at the same time for something tangible, we will visit St. Paul or Minneapolis on one or two days' notice, without asking any expense money, and will wager $250 on Percy in a match of from twenty to fifty games, restricted or unrestricted. In fact, the doctor can make any arrangements that will be suitable to himself and submit the same to us. They will receive immediate attention. We would prefer to have the match come off at an early date, and sincerely hope the doctor will substantiate the above statements.

*POSITION NO. 65.—BY BURT SANDERSON.
Black—18, 19, 24. King, 30.



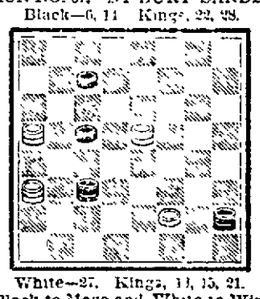
White—28, 31. King, 2.
Black to Move and Win.

POSITION NO. 66.—BY BURT SANDERSON.
Black—2, 12.



White—23. King, 14.
White to Move and Win.

POSITION NO. 67.—BY BURT SANDERSON.
Black—6, 14. Kings, 22, 28.



White—27. Kings, 11, 15, 21.
Black to Move and White to Win.

*We have had new checker men made expressly for the three above elaborate conceptions, and upon examination find that language is inadequate to express our opinion of their real merit. Will give "Gould's Book of Problems" for the best set of solutions to the above problems and allow three weeks time, so that all our readers will stand an equal chance. We will examine same and forward all that are correct to Mr. Burt E. Sanderson, and request him to select the winner and send name to us. No one barred. Every one solicited to send solutions.

A FAMOUS CHECKERIST.

To do honor to one really deserving recognition is one of the pleasantest of editorial duties, and it is this feeling of gratification which prompts the editor to publish the following condensed biographical sketch of Mr. Burt E. Sanderson, a gentleman well known to the fraternity, both at home and abroad. It is

BURT E. SANDERSON, THE CHECKER CHAMPION OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

not often that one man is distinguished by possessing so many favorable traits as the subject of this sketch, embodying within himself the gifts of a problemist, a music an and above all a true gentleman.

Prominent among the players of this country who have become famous by their skill across the magic squares in the scientific game of checkers (appropriately called draughts in Europe), is Burt E. Sanderson. He was born in 1865 at Mount Vernon, O., a small town situated in the central part of the State, and noted for its beautiful drives and residences.

He began playing checkers when thirteen years of age, and, so rapid was his progress, that, although now only twenty-three, he has acquired a world-wide reputation as an expert, and is the recognized champion of Ohio. At sixteen he attended school at Cleveland, O., and became a prominent member of several clubs in that city. His style of playing is described as rapid and brilliant, inclined more to attack than defense; in fact, he considers the best defense a counter-attack.

It is told that he recently played two games by telephone without a board or men. This does not astonish when it is known that he has given exhibitions, playing five games simultaneously blindfolded, against as many different players of local reputation.

Sanderson as a problemist has few equals, and some of his many difficult endings will be found in "Gould's Book of Problems," on pages Nos. 158, 159, 161, 168 and 171. His many beautiful and intricate conceptions being copied by most journals devoting space to the game.

Socially, Mr Sanderson has a charming and fascinating manners. He is a accomplished pianist, sings well, and is a brilliant conversationalist, his conversation being conducted in a low, well-modulated voice, and couched in clear, forcible language.

GAME NO 65—"DYKE."

BY E. HUNTINGTON	KELLEY	ISLAND, OHIO.
11..15	7..10	9..18
22..15	5..9	15..11
15..18	8..11	18..23
24..15	21..17	27..18
10..19	10..14	23..27
23..16	30..26	11..2
12..19	1..5	24..27
26..23	2..7	18..15	B. wins.

(a) Same up to position No. 62. Robertson's "Guide" variation 4 at 24 plays 20-24, allowing white to draw, and a few moves further on essays to correct a game between McKay and W. Reit; but the above, if sound, knocks out all play following.

(b) 11-2, 23-20, 2-9, etc. B. wins.

Land Excursions via the Pennsylvania Lines.

Land explorers' excursion tickets, at low round trip rates will be sold on September 11th and 25th, via the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg to representative points in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Indiana Territory, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. These tickets will be good for return passage within thirty days from date of sale. Further information can be secured by calling on or addressing the passenger or ticket agent in your vicinity of the Pennsylvania Company.

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Husk and
Sea Grass
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AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

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JOHN H. OGDEN

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AMERICAN LABOR IN PERIL

KNIGHTS OF LABOR SECRETARY LITCHMAN FOR PROTECTION.

The Republican Party the True Friend of the Workingman — Democracy's False Promises of Low Prices and Good Wages—A Worker for Harrison.

Charles H. Litchman, general secretary of the Knights of Labor, expresses his views on the political contest in progress as follows, in a letter to Senator Quay, chairman of the Republican national committee

My connection with the labor movement for the past fourteen years has made it necessary for me to be a close student of causes of labor depression and of the needs of those who toil. While as a body a labor organization may refrain from active participation in politics, so much of what organized labor demands must be obtained through legislation that the individual member of the labor organization must act politically as in his judgment will best aid the aims and objects expressed in the principles of the organization he represents and whose success he desires.

In the gigantic political struggle now begun side issues count as nothing except to aid or hinder one of the principal combatants in the political arena. However sincere may be the advocates of the measure to secure which these separate political organizations are formed, and whatever strength in votes may be shown at the polls, the fact remains that the candidates of either the Republican or of the Democratic party will be the next president of the United States. Therefore to him who has the good of his country and the welfare of her people at heart the necessity exists to choose to which of these two old party organizations shall be given his aid, either directly or indirectly, by voice or vote.

While it may be that neither party offers all that labor organizations desire, I believe that the Republican party, in adopting and advocating the American system of encouragement and protection to the labor and wages of our own land, is nearer the declarations and desires of organized labor than its free trade opponents, the Democratic party.

The conflict is between the American system, as represented by the Republican party, which would foster and encourage the labor of our own people and retain for them the market and wages of our own country, and the British system, as represented by the Democratic party, which would break down the barriers of protection and throw open our home market to the production of foreign factories and foreign labor, thus making idle our own toilers and reducing to a lower level the standard of American wages

When the Knights of Labor and kindred organizations shall have obtained in foreign lands the same commanding position and influence enjoyed in the United States the inequality of wages will disappear, not by leveling our wages down but by leveling their wages up. It is far better to level up than to level down, as the larger the income the larger the power to consume.

While under free trade goods may be cheaper to the consumer in certain lines, the labor made idle in those lines must turn to other means of employment and thus by competition compel a lower rate of wages to those already employed therein.

The power of a workingman to consume depends upon what he receives for his labor. Unemployed, his power to consume, except in charity or in theft, ceases. I prefer that America should be a land of workers rather than a land of thieves and paupers.

What is true of the individual is equally true of the nation.

The primary elements of national wealth and national prosperity are production, distribution and consumption. Whatever affects the power of labor to consume affects the entire interests of the nation. Whatever lowers the wages of labor affects its power to consume. An "average reduction" of 7 per cent. on the cost of goods imported will not compensate American labor for the loss of 100 per cent. in wages in the lines affected, and of 10 to 50 per cent. in wages in the lines of employment by the substitution of the free trade for the protective system I hold it to be far wiser statesmanship to build up and retain our home market by a system that protects American labor than to command a market in foreign lands secured by the wholesale degradation and pauperization of our own people.

Every dollar's worth of labor imported is by so much a reduction of home laborer's wages. This axiom is not offset by the declaration that there are more goods in the imported dollar's worth. The position of the protectionist is rather strengthened by such a specious presentation of the matter, because the question is then instantly forced upon every intelligent man, How can American labor earn dollars if the industry in which he is experienced is transferred to foreign lands?

The theory of protection advocated by the Republican party is the same as the underlying principle upon which all labor organizations are founded. A friend to organized labor that believes in organization as a means to enhance and maintain wages cannot consistently oppose a party that applies to all labor the same principle of protection from unfair competition that the individual trade organization gives to the single trade. Trade organizations to aid in advancing wages in their respective trades and the protective system demanded by the Republican party will secure for all the toilers in the land a similar fostering care

That this is clearly understood by most of the thinking leaders of organized labor is proved by the declaration recently made in favor of the American system and a home market, by the representatives of the organized iron and steel workers and the glass industries of the United States. There is no better organization of any one trade than the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. There is no trade more thoroughly organized or better disciplined than that of the Window Glass Workers, nor one in which higher wages are paid. The warnings of the officers representing those trades against free trade are very significant and should be heeded

[illegible] a careful review of all these facts convinces me that the present is a grave crisis in the political affairs of our country, and that I have no right to remain silent. My position as general secretary of the Knights of Labor has given me an intimate knowledge of the various phases of the labor question, and I do not hesitate to say that the triumph of the Democratic party, dominated by intolerance in the south and British free trade sentiment in the north, would be the most serious blow to organized labor it could possibly receive.

I cannot remain inactive in such a conflict. Therefore, to you and your associates of the national Republican committee, as the representatives of the Republican party, I offer my services in any position or capacity where they may be desirable or be thought most useful to aid in securing the success of Harrison and Morton, the representatives in this campaign of the American idea of protection to American labor.

A QUESTION OF WAGES

A New York Capitalist Tells Why He Is a Free Trader.

A New York capitalist gives some interesting reasons for being a free trader. They are highly important to workingmen, as well as interesting, and we give them below:

"I believe in free trade; it is the only thing that will kill trades unions and Knights of Labor associations. It will stop all strikes in this country, and end short hours and poor work, because in a competition with England the price of labor in this country will fall so low that the workingman must work all the time to get enough money to support his family, and he must also work ten hours a day There will not be any strikes, for if there are, goods will be shipped here immediately from England and the market supplied, so that our country will not be dependent upon our own workingmen and they can make nothing by striking."

That man is a free trader and gives an honest reason for being one. His view of the case is entirely logical. The tariff is purely a question of wages.—Cleveland Leader.

Democratic Ways and Means.

The most recent offender against the civil service law is the chairman of the Democratic state central committee of North Carolina, who has sent to each person from that state holding position under the government at Washington a circular soliciting contributions to the campaign fund. This is in direct violation of the law, but it is not likely to receive any attention from the civil service commission, at least not at present, that body being exclusively engaged at this time in its customary task of doing nothing and keeping quiet about it. Furthermore, as the present committee proves its real life to the many ways to be benefited by the money which the North Carolina assessor is gathering the hardest punishment he will receive will probably be a few warning remarks against the folly of being found out.—Pittsburgh Press.

Why Do They Emigrate?

No better evidence of the prosperity of two nations can be afforded than in their tables of emigration and immigration. When you are told that England is prosperous, point to the fact that she is annually parting with over a quarter of a million of her best workers, most of whom come to the United States. There is a national commission in England which has for years been studying the problem of how to get rid of people, because free trade is rapidly driving out of employment a once prosperous class of her workingmen On the other hand, the United States is annually receiving nearly a half million immigrants, and has received since the opening of the decade over four millions. Put these facts together, and ask yourself which country is doing best. —San Francisco Chronicle.

The Irishmen Failed to Do It, However.

Here is what Cleveland's flapdoodle message means. It is pointedly set forth in the following circular sent out to hundreds of prominent Democrats by the chairman of the Democratic state committee of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 24, 1888.

Have prominent Irishmen send congratulatory telegrams to President Cleveland on his message on the fishery treaty and get up demonstration if possible.

J. B. TOWNSEND.

So far as heard from the Irishmen have failed to respond. The chaff was too transparent to fool men who have left the Democratic party for good cause.—Burlington Republican.

The Attenuated Surplus.

Less is being said about the "enormous surplus." It is shown to be far less than has generally been supposed. The river and harbor bill calls for $22,000,000, where last year there was no appropriation. There is an increase of $6,000,000 in the expenditures provided for by the fortifications bill, and there is also an increase in the payments under the pension and deficiency bills. It is estimated now that the surplus of the year will reach only $15,000,000. The secretary of the treasury must buy about forty millions of government bonds during the remainder of the present fiscal year to make the necessary purchases for the sinking fund of $48,000,000. He is likely to soon raise his bids, and the chances are that his purchases will thereby be increased. Money is returning to the people more rapidly than the majority of persons suppose. There is really less excuse than ever for rash reductions in the tariff.—New York Financier.

The Flag Is Still There.

The Louisville Courier-Journal closes a eulogistic editorial on Thurman's free trade speech with:

And the old red bandanna, oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave

We prefer the old version, although in this campaign the Democrats are certainly consistent in substituting the red bandanna for the Star Spangled Banner.—Indianapolis Journal.

What Judge Thurman Saw.

Judge Thurman saw some queer things up in Michigan when he hadn't any gun along with him. One of the startling curiosities which attracted the Old Roman's attention was a banner inscribed. "We voted for Whiting, may God forgive us." Mr. Whiting, by the way, is the Democratic congressman from the Seventh Michigan district, who voted for the Mills bill and free salt.—St. Paul Pioneer Press

Not a Very Pretty Showing.

One more case of the "deadly parallel:"

To aid the Charleston Earthquake Sufferers, $20.	To aid the "horde of office holders" secure my re-election, $10,000.
G. CLEVELAND.	G. CLEVELAND.

—New York Tribune.

And No One Has Filled His Place.

It is becoming very evident as the campaign progresses that Mr. Cleveland is not under the watchful eye of Daniel Manning this year.—Cleveland Leader.

Perhaps He Can Hire a Substitute.

There is only one thing that prevents Mr. Cleveland from going to war with Canada immediately. It is his fear of those pesky guns.—Philadelphia Press.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN LIES.

Some of the Ineffectual Attempts Already Made to Injure Harrison.

It is quite evident that the managers of the Democratic campaign have issued orders to make a simultaneous attack along the whole line, to stop, if possible, the wholesale stampede of workingmen from their party into the ranks of the one devoted to protection to American industry. On no other hypothesis can the present outbreak of lies against Gen. Harrison be accounted for. The Journal proposes to catalogue a few of the baldest and most notorious lies that have come to its notice, with the liars who utter them or are made responsible for them, wherever they can be identified:

Lie No. 1.—That at a meeting in this city in 1877 Gen. Harrison said to the railroad strikers that he would have every train run, or "wade in blood to his finger tips." This lie, in this special form, is credited to "Uncle" Ben Zahm, of Roodhouse, Ills.

Lie No. 2.—That at a meeting in this city in 1877 Gen. Harrison said to the railroad strikers: "Were I governor I would force you back, or you would be shot down like dogs." This lie, substantially in this form, has been repeated a number of times, but as quoted here is attributed to one E. F. Gould, of this city, and is printed as coming from him in The New York Herald.

Lie No. 3.—That Gen. Harrison said to the railroad strikers: "Your wages afford you a living. Workingmen do not need pie, cake or sugar. All these are luxuries that you seldom enjoy. A dollar a day and two meals, consisting of good bread, butter and sow belly, is enough for any workingman." This lie is also credited to E. F. Gould, and is printed as coming from him in The New York Herald,

Lie No. 4.—A letter to The Journal says that on a train of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad the conductor handed the writer the following, written on yellow manifold paper, on type writer, accredited to The Milwaukee Daily Review.

"GOOD PROTECTION! T DOCTRINE.

"Better for the workingmen that they be making to content themselves to work for [illegible] per day rather than incur the risk of being thrown out of employment by their masters, because of their efforts, by means of organization, to secure increased wages A dime will buy two loaves of bread, and water can be had for asking. Even this poor fare is better when eaten in independence than that doled out by the hand of charity.'

"These words were uttered by Benjamin Harrison, the Republican nominee for the presidency, while making a speech at Attica, Ind., during his gubernatorial campaign against Blue Jeans Williams in 1876."

The conductor who handed this slip to The Journal correspondent says it was "being busily circulated by a Mr. Reed, lost car accountant of the Pennsylvania company."

Lie No. 5.—Mr. E. F. Gould, of this city, in his New York Herald interview, repeats this lie about the Attica speech in substantially the same words.

Lie No. 6 —The Golden (Colo.) Transcript quotes a letter, which it says was written by Mr. Condon, of Bloomington, Ills., to a countryman and personal friend in this city, in which he says:

"Ben Harrison stated here eight years ago, in Durly hall, in this city, that it was a well known fact that the Irish race furnished most of the occupants of the penitentiaries, and that the only thing he knew to be good in us was to shovel dirt and grade railroads."

Lie No. 7 et al.—These refer, generally, to Gen. Harrison's relations to the soldiers under his command; that he was harsh and cruel; stringing men up by the thumbs for light offenses; neglected the sick and dying of his command, etc., etc., and that out of 145 members of his command in this city 93 declare that they will vote for Cleveland

As to each and all of the others, The Journal desires to make a job lot of them, and of any others of similar import or purport, and to say that such of them, and all of them, in essence, in spirit, in form and substance, in word, phrase and sentence, in every possible aspect, are pure, unmitigated, baseless, venomous falsehoods, and the men and the papers making themselves responsible for them, in any way, are common liars and slanderers. —Minneapolis Journal.

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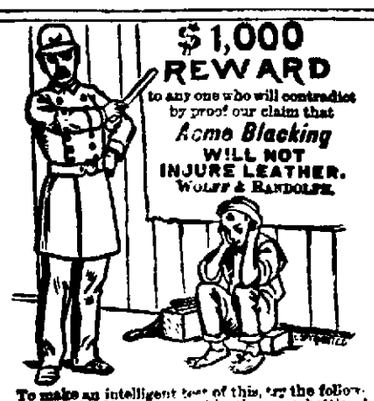

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A Week for [illegible]

even Four [illegible]

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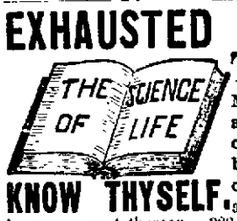

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DR. A. E. ELLIOTT will make visits as follows; Massillon, Hotel Conrad, Second Thursday in each month. Akron, Hotel Buchtel, Fourth Thursday in each month.

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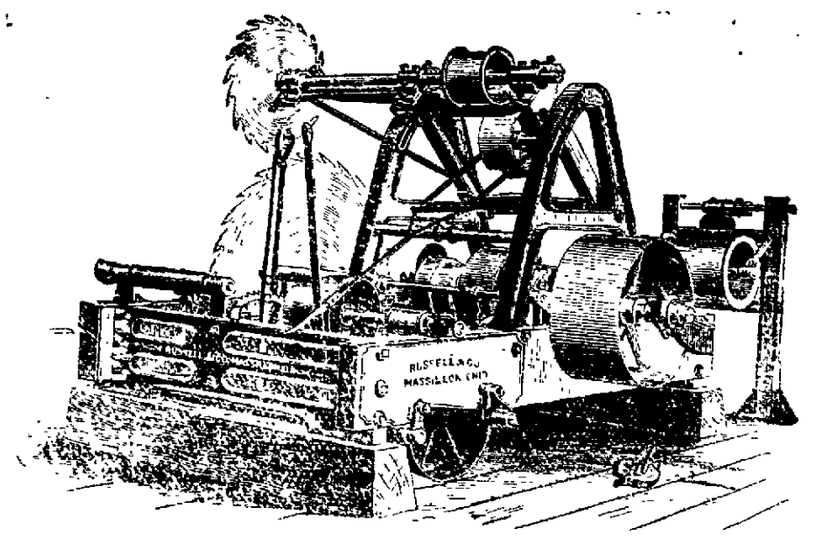

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CHAPMAN.

Mrs. John Evans has returned from Massillon, greatly improved in health.

David E. Reese is the father of a bouncing big boy, who is to be named Harrison Morton Reese.

George W. Phillips, Llewelyn Williams and James F. Miller are taking in Columbus and the G. A. R this week.

The household furniture of Mrs Larkins was sold at public sale last Monday, the melodious voice of J. W. Myers, the auctioneer, drew a big crowd

J. P. Burton is the only operator we have heard of who paid his men last Saturday, the others having deferred payment until the 15th. The semi-monthly pay law explicitly says that the pay shall not be later than the 10th and 25th of each month, but we understand that a verbal agreement has been made between the operators and miners to have the pay on the Saturday nearest to the 10th and 25th; last Saturday, being the 8th, would certainly have been the proper pay day, and the disappointment was general. It seems to be natural for us to bend laws to suit our own purpose for personal gains when opportunity presents itself. Hereafter please let us have our pay day according to promise.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

Pattinson & Smith are drilling on the "Section."

Miss Cora Peters is visiting reatives at Crestline.

S. A. Peters is at Coumbus with the G. A. R. boys.

Misses May and Clara Ruston have returned from Dayton.

Mother Prine horn is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Jones

The public school started Monday with an enrollment of sixty-two pupils and forty.

The board of education will hold its semi annual meeting Saturday, September 15, at this place.

Workmen at the Hemlock mine will reach the coal this week. They are only ten feet from it at present writing

D. A. Lyers & Co. discovered on their coal territory in the south west part of this township last Wednesday. Consideration $1,500.

Work has begun on two new mines in this vicinity, one on the Lutz farm being sunk by the Beaver Run Coal Company, and one on the J. B. Wendling farm being sunk by J. G. Warwick and P. Sonnabalter.

Tuscarawas township, as usual carried off the palm in attendance at the county institute. All but two of the teachers of the township were there, and it was impossible for them to attend. This accounts for the good condition of our schools.

Every house in town is occupied. Strangers are turned away every day for want of houses. Won't some enterprising capitalist invest in some land in this neck of the woods and build some houses for the accommodatinn of those desiring them?

John H. Fisher, jr, a rising pedagogue of Tuscarawas township, and Miss Della Smith, of this place, were married at the Lutheran parsonage Sunday evening, September 9, by the Rev. A. J. B. Kast. They are now at Columbus enjoying their honeymoon. Your correspondent tenders his heartiest congratulations.

CANAL FULTON

Mrs. Phiniker, of Akron, spent Sunday here.

Mrs. A. A. Paul and son, of Doylestown, are visiting parents and grandparents at this place.

Mrs. John Rimely and children, of Oakwood, O., returned home Tuesday, after spending two weeks with Fulton friends.

Many of our people have gone to Columbus, and those who remained to keep house and do the sowing and threshing are so attentive to their duties that they are oblivious to the wants of newspaper reporters, and we are forced to leave you, *nil admirari*.

Senator Pasco's Maiden Speech.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 10.—Senator Pasco delivered his maiden speech to-day and made a rather savage reply to the recent campaign effusion of Senator Chandler in support of his resolution calling for an investigation of Southern election outrages. Mr. Pasco is successor of Charles W. Jones, who is now a resident of Detroit, at present engaged in making Democratic speeches in the Wolverine State. Senator Pasco will hardly take as prominent a place in the Senate as Jones occupied during his first term. The new senator is a little, modest, weak-voiced man, with dark skin, jet black hair and chin whiskers. He looks very much like a Spaniard but the Congressional Record says he was born in England. He graduated from Harvard, found his way to Florida in 1859 as a school teacher, and has remained there since, his home being in the little town of Marticello. He was a private in the rebel army, and was in prison during the entire war. Mr. Pasco has not been prominent in the senate, although said to be a good lawyer. He sits in an obscure corner on the Democratic side of the chamber, wears solemn black clothes, and has the appearance of a Methodist minister.

A rose by anyother name, would smell as sweet, and Cherita, under any other name would be just as useful.

GLANDERS.

The Law of Ohio in Relation to the Disease.

The Ohio State board of health declares that it is useless to attempt to cure an animal suffering from glanders, and it is a constant danger to those who come in contact with it and a menace to all others of its kind. The animal should be immediately killed, and its hide should be slashed to render it worthless and its body should be burned or buried at least six feet deep in the earth.

The General Assembly passed a bill this spring making the penalty for disposing of or secreting a horse known to have glanders, a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, and any damages sustained by reason of the same.

In case the live stock commissioners shall order the destruction of any animal affected with glanders, which may be adjudged capable of rendering some service, the board may cause the animal to be appraised, and order such compensation to be paid out on the order of the live stock commissioners on the warrants of the auditor of State, out of any funds in the treasury to the credit of the live stock commission, provided the horse was not diseased when passed in possession of the owner.

One of The Independent Company's Acquisitions.

The Independent Company esteems itself fortunate in being able to announce that it has secured the services of Mr O P. Ashley, late of Syracuse, N. Y., as foreman of its job printing department The engagement has been made after some months of correspondence, and he has been retained as one entirely competent to take charge of a growing department of the business in which many improvements partly expected and partly contemplated, have been planned Mr. Ashley's experience covers the entire range of the printing trade, including book, pamphlet and press work, stereotyping and type founding. His experience has been gained in such offices as those of the Syracuse Courier, Standard, Herald, and Journal the New York World, and Town's printing house, which is perhaps the greatest job establishment in the metropolis. Occupying responsible positions in the places named, he has had opportunities of familiarizing himself with the most approved methods, which will be introduced here. As intimated before, the firm expects to continually improve its plant and the class of work entrusted to its care.

They Once Lived Here.

The Ohio Society of New York, of which Thomas Ewing is president, Whitelaw Reid, George Hadley and C. W. Moulton, vice presidents, includes among its members, quite a number of names of persons familiar here. Among them are J. H. Burrell and C. C. Hine, whose former home was Massillon; Henry E. Abbey and P. D. Hall, who came from Akron; Frank and W. H. Brainard, Wm. H. Heaton, W. Rush Taggart originated at Salem; C. P. and E. B. Bruch, Wm. S. Hawk, R. C. Kimball, J. H. Grojean and George Scott moved from Canton; C. F. Bliss Thomas Eckert, T. T. Eckert, jr., W. H. Eckert Julius Imgard, Charles Sprague and John W. Stout, all went east from Wooster; Alliace furnishes S. V. Essick; Canal Dover, G. V., Granville, W. and J. W. Harman; New Philadelphia, T. S. King; Tuscarawas county, Wm. Knisely; and Marlboro, Isaac P. Mercer. All of these men have been successful in their various callings in New York, and quite a number occupy conspicuous positions.

ALL RIGHT. AFTER ALL

The Policies will be Along in Due Season.

Will Clemens, the spokesman for forty others, does not want to know, you know, so much as he did, why his insurance policy has failed to come, upon which he paid the examination fee several months ago, with the understanding that the policy was to be forwarded at once. Since his thirsting for knowledge, he has received a letter from S. G. Cummings, a Mansfield attorney who sets the matter right. The explanation of the company is satisfactory, and under the circumstances, the doubts that arose were not to be wondered at, in this era of Bohemian oats and bogus notes. The letter states the case thus:

"Now the reason why you with others have not received their policies is this: as the company was just being organized the directors decided that before any policies should be issued, there should be a sufficient number examined, so that the proceeds of one assessment would be sufficient to pay any death claim that might accrue against the company, hence the delay in sending out policies. A sufficient number has been obtained. Mr. Rothermel will visit you with a policy ready for delivery. Any apparent delay in the delivery of your policy is not the fault of Mr. Rothermel, but if there be any fault it is the fault of the directors, and what they did was done as a matter of precaution. You or any one else are at liberty to make any inquiry you may see proper as to the standing of the parties connected with the company."

The American Magazine for September is an excellent number. In the long list of contributors appear the names of Jas. G. Blaine and J. B. Foraker. Jas. G. Blaine writes about "The President's Error," while our governor writes about "Tariff and Labor."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

Rush county, Indiana, is rushing things to its annual pumpkin show.

Thomas Grubb fatally shot a burglar in his house at Seymour, Ind.

A runaway fatally injured William Montgomery, near Sycamore, O.

Louisville had another shooting scrape Tuesday, in which a colored man met death.

Rev. B. M. Ferris, of Frankfort, Ky., died Sunday at Searcy, Ark., whore he was visiting.

Rich & Woodbury, shoe manufacturers at Salem, Mass., assigned. Liabilities about $75,000.

The Brotherhood will request the southern roads employing negro firemen to substitute white men.

The murderer of John Rombaugh by two Nez Perces Indians has just been reported to Helena, Mont.

There is a clover-huller incendiary near Lima, O. Seven of these machines have been fired within a few days.

Some say the mysterious giver of $12,000 to the yellow fever sufferers is George Law, the man who gives away diamonds.

At Harrodsburg, Ky., "Dog-head Florence," a fallen woman, was fatally shot by a policeman after she had twice knocked him down.

George W. Long tried for the murder of Henry Baker, the father of his betrothed, at Indianapolis, was sent twenty-one years by the jury.

Seven representatives of the Greenback party met in Cincinnati and issued an address. It is not likely that they will nominate a ticket.

Joseph Flynn, of Toledo, O., recovered his stolen Sunday breeches, but refuses to be comforted because the $150 he left in the in the inside pocket is not for Joseph.

The Wichita county, Kansas county seat war has been compromised, Leoti winning the prize. Coronado and Farmer City are now moving their buildings into Leoti.

The Young Men's Christian association of the Hoosier capital has decided that a man's soul does not necessarily match his skin in color, and has admitted their negro brethren to full fellowship

The Washington grand jury is trying to ascertain the connection, if any, between the opium saloons written of by Mrs. Eckenwelder in Cosmopolitan Tester and the poisons found in the stomach of the late Amanda Eckenroth.

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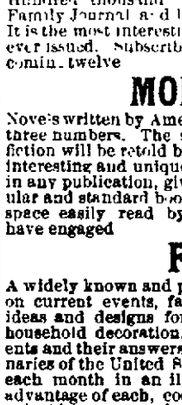

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The Lost Minister.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The department of state has received information in regard to his excellency, Hadji Hassein Kouli Khan Matamedel-Vesare, the Persian ambassador to this country, who was supposed to have lost his way on the journey to Washington. The information is to the effect that the minister left Teheran on August 4, intending to proceed to America by the Caucasus, Constantinople and Paris. Though the United States have been in treaty relations with Persia since December 1856, the new minister will be the first Persian representative ever accredited to this government

A Tourist's Dreadful Fate.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 12.—W. H. Rassmussen, late principal of the district school at Richfield, Rich county, and Henry Hague, of Elsinore, while on a pleasure trip in Monroe canon were rolling stones down to the water. While Rassmussen was in the act of rolling a bowlder the earth gave way beneath him, and he fell from a precipice fifty feet high and was instantly killed. As he went down he struck on a jutting crag, and his throat was cut and the flesh torn from his cheek His body was frightfully mangled and nearly all the bones were broken

Beat His Wife to Death.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12.—William Carroll, a mill operative, beat his wife, aged thirty four years, to death this morning in a quarrel over the possession of the wages of one of their two children, both of whom worked in the mill Mrs Carroll was also a mill operative Carroll was drinking last night, and the quarrel began then which was renewed with fatal result this morning.

Red Men In Council

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The corridors of the Palmer house are crowded with delegates to the National grand council of the order of Red Men and representatives of the local lodges. Over four hundred delegates are already in the city.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for September 12.

New York.—Money 2 per cent. Exchange [illegible]

Stocks [illegible]

The stock market opened at about last night's [illegible] realizations and selling by the bear pool depressed it to 1 per cent. Tobacco [illegible] became strong on [illegible] and [illegible] were well [illegible] Grangers [illegible] Central Pacific [illegible] C., C., C. & I. [illegible] C. & Alton [illegible] Illinois Central [illegible] Lake Shore [illegible] Western Union [illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible] No. 2 mixed, [illegible]

CORN—[illegible] No. 2 mixed, [illegible]

OATS—[illegible] No. 2 mixed, [illegible]

PORK—[illegible]

LARD—[illegible]

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $15 50; No 2 $13 00; prairie, $10 50; for wheat, oats and rye straw, $4 50@5 50.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $4 00@4 60; fair, $3 50@3 75, common, $2 00@2 25; stock steers and heifers, $2 25@2 75; yearlings and calves, $2 00@3 00.

HOGS—Select butchers, $4 45@4 55; fair to good packing, $4 30@4 45; fair to good light, $4 20@4 35; common, $4 00@4 05.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2 25@3 25; good to choice, $3 50@4 25.

LAMBS—$4 00@5 75.

Pittsburg

CATTLE—Prime, $5 50@6 00; fair to good, $4 75@5 25, common, $3 50@4 00.

HOGS—Philadelphias, $5 50@5 70; mixed, $5 40@5 40; Yorkers, $5 10@5 25; common to fair, $5 00@5 00; pigs, $5 25@5 00.

SHEEP—Prime, $4 40@4 50; fair to good, $4 00@4 25 common, $3 50@3 50.

LAMBS—$5 50@5 50.

Chicago.

HOGS—Fair to good, $5 80@6 30; mixed packing, $5 95@6 55; heavy to choice, $6 10@6 75.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $4 50@6 00; mixed, $1 50@3 00; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 20.

SHEEP—Common to choice, $2 25@4 00.

LAMBS—$3 50@5 25.

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78 pp. 9x12 inches, containing a review of the Latest Modes and Newest Fabrics, also, lowest prices for best and newest in Dry Goods line, will be ready about October 1 and will be sent free and postpaid to any address.

This catalogue is issued in the interest of our Mail Order Department and of our customers living at a distance, hence we are anxious to have them avail themselves of its benefits.

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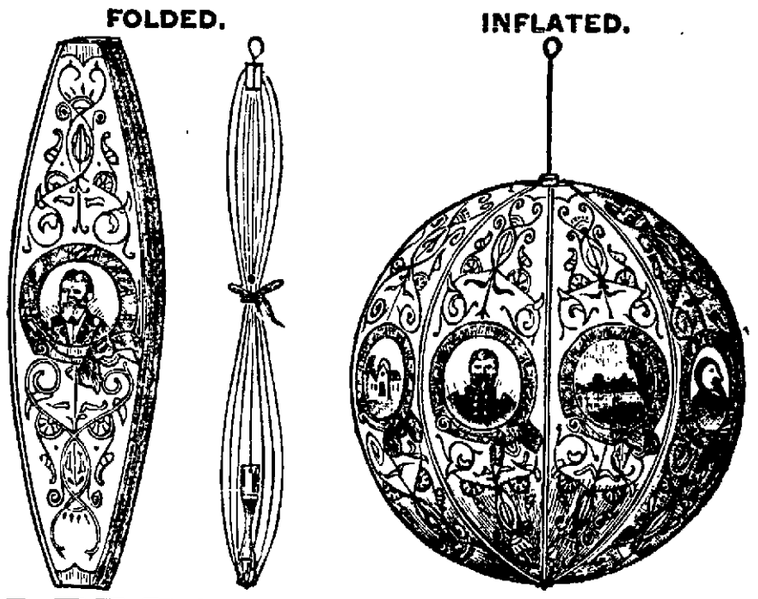

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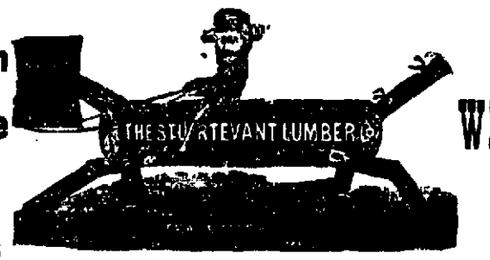

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